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STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

REPORT

OF THE

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

FOR THE YEAR

July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938

H. A. SMITH, State Forester



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COLUMBIA, S. C.

September 1, 1938

PRINTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

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"The great natural resources of the South have been exploited with the traditional American regard for cream and disregard for skimmed milk. Perhaps no worse than in the rest of the country, but with serious effect on the South, forests have been girdled, chopped, and burned without regard for their permanent value as timber or as conservers of the soil and rainfall."

Extract from "Report to the President on Economic Conditions of the South," Section 13, Use of Natural Resources.



## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

*To Hon. Olin D. Johnston, Governor and to the General Assembly of South Carolina:*

Sirs: Pursuant to Section 3 of the Act of Assembly, creating the State Commission of Forestry, approved April 26, 1927; which provides that the Commission shall "inquire into and make annual report upon forest conditions in South Carolina, with reference to the preservation of forests, the effect of the destruction of forests upon the general welfare of the State, and other matters pertaining to the subject of forestry and tree growth, including recommendations to the public generally as to reforestation," I have the honor to submit the report of the Commission for the period July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938.

Respectfully submitted,

STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY,  
W. L. RHODES, Chairman.

## THE STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY

W. L. RHODES, Chairman, Estill, S. C.  
WALTER STILLEY, JR., Vice-Chairman, Conway, S. C.  
DR. E. W. SIKES, Clemson College, S. C.  
BENNETT MOORE, Cheraw, S. C.  
L. W. PERRIN, Florence, S. C.

## STATE FOREST SERVICE

H. A. SMITH, State Forester, Columbia, S. C.  
W. C. HAMMERLE, Asst., State Forester, Columbia, S. C.  
R. A. WALKER, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.  
N. D. CANTERBURY, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.  
C. H. SCHAEFFER, Asst. State Forester, Columbia, S. C.  
C. H. NELSON, Chief Clerk, Columbia, S. C.  
MISS CAROLINE TAYLOR, Secretary, Columbia, S. C.  
MISS VIRGINIA SALLEY, Stenographer, Columbia, S. C.  
MRS. JUANITA BLAKE, Bookkeeper, Columbia, S. C.  
J. C. BLAKENEY, District Forester, Camden, S. C.  
R. F. NEWCOMB, District Forester, Spartanburg, S. C.  
H. F. BISHOP, District Forester, Florence, S. C.  
JOHN R. TILLER, Asst. District Forester, Aiken, S. C.  
R. W. RIEGER, District Forester, Walterboro, S. C.  
L. M. STALEY, Nurseryman, Camden, S. C.

# REPORT

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## *Administration*

During the fiscal year covered by this report J. W. Perrin, Florence, South Carolina was appointed to the Commission to succeed B. S. Meeks, Columbia, South Carolina. No other changes occurred on the Commission.

A separate division of this report treats of each phase of the work of the Commission, Protection, Forest Management, Public Relations and State Parks. In addition the Commission supervised the activities of 8 Forestry CCC camps and 5 State Park camps which are under the immediate direction of Federal employees and the report of their activities are made a part of this report.

Interest in forestry continues to increase by leaps and bounds. This is demonstrated by the fact that our areas of forest land under cooperative protection increased by over one million acres during the year. Over ten million forest tree seedlings produced by the Commission were planted on idle South Carolina acres. More than a thousand examinations were made of lands on which the owners were interested in better forest management and about 50,000 people attended meetings called by the District Foresters in the interest of better forestry practices and in viewing demonstrations of good timber cutting practices.

## *State Parks Popular*

The State Park program continued to increase in popularity. Over 478,000 persons visited the State Parks that were open to the public and availed themselves of the facilities offered. State Parks grew in popularity as places for picnicking, bathing, hiking and camping. Community picnics, family reunions and meetings of such organizations as Farm women, churches, merchants and Service Clubs were increasingly popular. Over 700 spent a week or more in group camps at Cheraw and Kings Mountain.

Negotiations were completed during the year for taking over two new areas—Hunting Island off Beaufort and Buzzards Roost in Greenwood County on the new Buzzards Roost power dam lake.



Thirteen CCC Camps were available during the year. Pay-rolls averaging \$20,000 a month and vouchers for materials, equipment, supplies to the average of \$16,000 monthly were passed through the office of the Commission of Forestry to the total expenditure in the year of close to half a million dollars. These items do not include the pay of enrollees, food and military cost which bring the total up to more than two and a half million dollars.

Forestry is definitely upon the up-grade. A new industry has been created—the growing of timber as contrasted with the cutting of timber. There is no question but what quantities are going to be increased provided present trends continue. Every county that goes under protection, every acre that is planted means a greater production in the future. It is important that marketing of forest products keep pace with production and it is, therefore, particularly recommended that steps be taken to see that forest products are properly handled and that they are sold for the purpose for which they are best suited.

#### *Lack of Funds Limits Activities*

The Commission continues to be handicapped financially. Forest lands will be refused protection in the year following because of lack of adequate funds with which to meet local agencies half way. The service rendered land owners in the handling of their lands and the sale of products is handicapped because of the fact that each District Forester handles nine or more counties and because so much of his time is needed in protection alone. The unprecedented use of State Parks has created a heavy maintenance load. Movement of CCC camps has put us in a position where we must take over completely the job of operation and care. Funds for this purpose must be substantially increased if we are to safeguard our swimming areas and provide the proper protections for the visitors and maintenance for the improvements. Failure to make adequate provision for such maintenance may result in the loss of CCC camps which are today returning over two and a half million dollars to the State.

#### *Funds Needed to Take Better Advantage of CCC*

The CCC program offers a splendid opportunity for constructive work. Reductions in allotments for CCC camps, however,

in an effort to retain the total number of camps has left us with an unbalanced and inefficient program due to the limited fund for materials. We have available 2,600 men with fairly adequate supervision and equipment. Frequently, however, the construction of a single building will utilize the total allotment for materials thus leaving the camp without a constructive program for the balance of the six months' period. In order to properly utilize the labor thus made available, a State appropriation should be made to provide some portion of the material needed.

Total expenditures for the year for Forestry and Parks amounted to \$205,377.19 of which amount \$27,917.49 were spent for Parks and \$150,104.89 for Fire Control. Of these amounts only \$62,500 were appropriated by the Legislature. The following tables show the financial status of the Commission.

**DIVISION OF FORESTRY**  
**EXPENDITURES BY MAJOR PROJECTS**  
**July 1, 1937-June 30, 1938**

	State & Federal	Counties Private	Total
Protection .....	\$82,398.59	*\$67,706.30	*\$150,104.89
Nurseries .....	3,406.00	15,255.10	18,661.10
Other .....	18,343.64	.....	18,343.64
	<u>\$104,148.23</u>	<u>\$82,961.40</u>	<u>\$187,109.63</u>

\*Includes \$25,208.51 spent direct by private agencies for Fire Control under State Supervision.

**AVAILABLE FUNDS**

	Balance June 30, 1937	Receipts Private	Federal Sec. 2	Reimbursement Sec. 4	State Appropriation	Total
State Fund .....					\$62,500.00	\$62,500.00
Federal Fund ...	\$12,370.11	\$46,887.32	\$35,210.00	.....	.....	94,467.43
Revolving Fund. 4,426.48		13,727.54	.....	\$ 2,280.80	.....	20,434.82

**Fund Available**

During Year..	\$16,796.59	\$60,614.86	\$35,210.00	\$2,280.80	\$62,500.00	\$177,402.25
Expenditures, State, Federal and Revolving Funds .....						<u>\$161,901.12</u>

Balance .....						<u>\$15,501.13</u>
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**BALANCE ON HAND JULY 1, 1938:**

State Fund .....						
Federal Fund .....					**\$10,669.49	
Revolving Fund .....					4,831.64	
**\$9,381.89 Co-op's.						
					<u>\$15,501.13</u>	

**JULY 1, 1937-JUNE 30, 1938**

**STATE FUND:**

**BALANCE:**

Balance as of July 1, 1937.....						
State Appropriation .....					\$62,500.00	\$62,500.00

**FEDERAL FUND:**

Balance as of July 1, 1937.....	\$12,370.11					
Reimbursement, Clark-McNary Law, Sec. 2.....	35,210.00					
Refund on unused railroad ticket.....	4.45					
Receipts for plowing fire lines.....	2,062.13					
Dues paid by cooperators .....	44,820.74					94,467.43

**REVOLVING FUND:**

Balance as of July 1, 1937.....	\$4,426.48					
Reimbursement, Clark-McNary Law, Sec. 4.....	2,280.90					
Adjustment on overpayment bill for brick.....	2.50					
Sale of seedlings .....	13,724.94					20,434.82

Total Receipts .....						\$177,402.25
Expenditures .....						<u>161,901.12</u>

Balance .....						<u>\$15,501.13</u>
State Fund .....						
Federal Fund .....					**\$10,669.49	
Revolving Fund .....					4,831.64	
					<u>\$15,501.13</u>	

\*\*\$9,381.89 of Federal Fund belongs to Cooperators.



## DIVISION OF STATE PARKS

## Available Funds

	State Appro.	Income from Parks	Total
State Funds .....	\$12,500.00	.....	\$12,500.00
Forests and Parks Fund.....	.....	15,474.94	15,474.94
Funds Available During Year .....	\$12,500.00	\$15,474.94	\$27,974.94
Expenditures .....	12,500.00	15,417.49	27,917.49
Balance .....	.....	\$57.45	\$57.45

## STATE FUND:

Balance as of July 1, 1937.....	.....	.....	.....
State Appropriation .....	.....	\$12,500.00	\$12,500.00

## FORESTS AND PARKS FUND:

Balance as of July 1, 1937.....	.....	1,789.66	.....
Receipts from Rental Cabins, Concessions and Bathhouse .....	.....	13,685.28	15,474.94
Total Receipts .....	.....	.....	\$27,974.94
Expenditures .....	.....	.....	27,917.49
Balance .....	.....	.....	\$57.45

## BALANCE:

State Fund .....	.....	.....	.....
Forests and Parks Fund .....	\$57.45	.....	.....
Total .....	\$57.45	.....	.....

## RECAPITULATION

## FUNDS AVAILABLE:

Division of Forestry .....	\$177,402.25	.....
Division of Parks .....	27,974.94	\$205,377.19

## EXPENDITURES:

Division of Forestry .....	\$161,901.12	.....
Division of State Parks .....	27,917.49	189,818.61
Balance—Grand Total .....	.....	\$15,558.58

## EXPENDITURES

July 1, 1937-June 30, 1938

## CAMDEN NURSERY

Salaries .....	\$1,578.00	
Wages .....	260.50	
Freight, Express and Deliveries .....	35.39	
Travel .....	247.52	
Telegraph, Telephone .....	22.31	
Repairs .....	4.55	
Office Supplies .....	39.04	
Educational Supplies .....	.43	
Motor Vehicle Supplies .....	162.70	
Agricultural Supplies .....	529.56	
Insurance .....	23.95	
Agricultural Equipment .....	47.00	
Contingent (Refund on unfilled seedling order).....	1.50	
Total for Camden Nursery .....	.....	\$2,952.45

## GEORGETOWN NURSERY

Salaries .....	\$594.58
Wages .....	36.00
Freight, Express and Deliveries .....	22.36
Travel .....	2.50
Telegraph and Telephone .....	2.60
Repairs .....	1.00
Office Supplies .....	4.37
Motor Vehicle Supplies .....	24.96
Agricultural Supplies .....	1,770.69
Rents .....	323.81
Agricultural Equipment .....	11.00

Total for Georgetown Nursery ..... \$2,793.87

## SUMTER NURSERY

Salaries .....	\$6.00
Wages .....	466.15
Freight, Express and Deliveries .....	2.49
Water, Heat, Light and Power .....	57.15
Office Supplies .....	6.52
Motor Vehicle Supplies .....	190.04
Agricultural Supplies .....	3,793.04
Rents .....	32.76
Insurance .....	33.46
Motor Vehicle Equipment .....	238.79
Agricultural Equipment .....	796.96
Buildings .....	32.76

Total for Sumter Nursery ..... \$5,656.12

Total for all Nurseries ..... \$11,402.44

## ANNUAL REPORT—FINANCIAL STATEMENT SOUTH CAROLINA

	PERSONAL SERVICE			CONTRACTUAL SERVICES							Contingencies	SUPPLIES					
	Salaries	Wages	Special Payments	Freight, Express and Deliveries	Travel	Telegraph and Telephone	Repairs	Printing and Advertising	Water, Heat, Light and Power	Food		Fuel	Office	Laundry	Medical	Educational	
Division of Forestry																	
Columbia Office	\$22,492.25	\$44.51	\$170.50	\$39.22	\$2,247.02	\$689.63	\$21.55	\$455.52		\$6.60		\$1,725.45				\$232.48	
Piedmont District	2,920.00			.39	256.75	11.75						111.56					
Pee Dee District	2,920.00				160.10	106.30						109.45					
Walterboro District	2,920.00	1.50			122.45	122.21			\$15.93			133.43					
Camden District	2,901.28			1.15	181.30	98.96	5.20					157.01					
Aiken District	2,647.42	16.00			91.75	95.60						118.84					
Educational Project			290.00	2.17			8.24	10.88								122.66	
Camden Nursery	1,573.00	260.50		35.39	247.52	22.31	4.55			1.50		39.04				.43	
Georgetown Nursery	594.53	36.00		22.36	2.50	2.60	1.00					4.37					
Sumter Nursery	6.00	466.15		2.49					57.15			6.52					
Aiken County	5,933.70	1,534.90	43.00	.63		190.62	27.07	10.50	5.55			42.80				9.37	
Barnwell County	3,580.00	2,155.50	49.75	14.60			4.50		7.50			28.26				3.37	
Kershaw County	4,470.00	1,107.13	12.00			94.30	3.30		6.41			34.09					
Lee County	2,920.00	1,110.44	36.00			89.35		23.37				39.72					
Richland County	4,789.68	2,489.70	66.00			80.07	9.85	34.79	2.90			60.51					
Sumter County	4,468.33	2,190.75	70.00			117.96	76.14	212.42	3.75			50.46				4.00	
Dillon County	3,076.12	875.00	76.10	3.68		7.35	129.50	31.15				18.42					
Georgetown County	3,922.74	1,440.50	55.50	4.60		104.83	79.98	12.50				19.67					
Florence County	5,190.00	1,841.50	108.50	9.68			70.85	34.35	5.00			22.82					
Marion County	3,284.91	806.30	67.20	15.23		3.80	164.32	26.25				27.04					
Colleton County	4,728.24	1,497.25	42.30			26.68	13.93	8.30				71.70				3.12	
Greenville County	2,745.00	1,398.72	453.00			24.38	8.35					26.99					
Fairfield F. P. A.	675.00		29.50				32.40	5.00				6.99					
First Clarendon F. P. A.	1,158.39	65.00	49.00	.33		15.95	3.50	3.75		36.00		7.97				59.28	
Black River F. P. A.																	
Estill F. P. A.	792.27					8.40						7.08					
Hardeeville F. P. A.	985.00	225.00	31.65	10.00		10.74	1.00					6.60					
Jasper F. P. A.	840.00	190.00	19.65	10.00		13.75						3.64					
Caesar's Head F. P. A.		220.00															
Lane's Tower Detection Unit.	140.00	150.00				.30						.46					
Aynor Tower Detection Unit.		10.00			8.08												
Meade-Wampee Det. Unit.	341.94	52.50				12.55	14.60					1.37					
Adams Run Detection Unit.	330.00						1.12					1.06					
Oakley Detection Unit	268.55											.16					
Okeetee Detection Unit	200.00											.16					
Ridgeville Detection Unit	345.00											.16					
Scotia Detection Unit	300.00					26.70						.16					
St. George Detection Unit.	270.00					1.10						.16					
W. Va. P. & P. Co., Chas.																	
W. Va. P. & P. Co., Georget'n																	
Tractor Project	1,698.00	12.00		3.00			196.09					1.80				271.96	
Total (Div. of Forestry)	\$96,432.40	\$20,196.85	\$1,669.65	\$174.92	\$3,317.47	\$1,950.39	\$904.84	\$868.78	\$99.19	\$49.10		\$2,885.92				\$434.71	
Division of State Parks																	
Columbia Office—Parks	9,186.38	37.00	3.25	8.52	1,437.43	214.38	26.08	67.23	27.35			145.72				57.36	
Park Operation and Development	7,511.04	711.99	141.25	34.06	299.08	104.54	132.93	47.87	740.48	63.75	\$1,322.44	\$32.55	3.60	\$80.62	\$74.92	81.86	
Total (Div. of State Parks)	\$16,697.42	\$748.99	\$144.50	\$42.58	\$1,736.51	\$318.92	\$159.01	\$115.10	\$767.83	\$63.75	\$1,322.44	\$32.55	\$149.32	\$80.62	\$74.92	\$139.22	
GRAND TOTAL	\$113,129.82	\$20,945.84	\$1,814.15	\$217.50	\$5,053.98	\$2,269.31	\$1,063.85	\$983.88	\$867.02	\$112.85	\$1,322.44	\$32.55	\$3,035.24	\$80.62	\$74.92	\$573.93	



## STATE FOREST SERVICE CLASSIFICATIONS FROM JULY 1, 1937 TO JUNE 30, 1938

S							FIXED CHARGES AND CONTRIBUTIONS						EQUIPMENT						LANDS AND STRUCTURES		TOTALS
	Agricultural	Clothing and Dry Goods	Other Supplies	Merchandise	Fire Protection	Rents	Insurance	Reimbursements	Office	Medical	Household	Bathhouse	Motor Vehicle	Agricultural	Educational	Other Equipment	Fire Protection	Lands	Buildings		
07.83			\$20.76		\$4.91	\$158.65	\$85.12		\$178.67				\$727.46	\$49.74	\$107.11	\$10.58				\$30.87	
04.23							26.96						32.35		7.78					3.50	
04.28						273.25	26.96						202.46							4.35	
03.99			2.25			183.00	26.96						150.59		7.78					4.29	
08.62						121.50	26.95		20.00				558.75		11.73					4.63	
03.04						243.00	26.96						745.17		7.78					4.56	
22.73						135.00									282.95					8.70	
32.70	\$529.56						23.95							47.00						2.95	
24.96	1,770.69					323.81								11.00						2.79	
00.04	3,793.04					32.76	33.46						238.79	796.96					\$32.76	5.65	
	3.00		324.17		69.11	97.80											\$109.55			8.40	
	3.00		278.59		19.27												68.32			6.21	
			61.04		5.58	4.00														5.79	
			104.35		5.00	3.00														4.41	
			219.77		21.40				41.14								87.50			7.91	
			181.02		59.30	2.25			37.50								89.69		9.01	7.61	
	6.90		240.34		30.68				10.00								41.55			4.58	
	3.00		74.19		89.51												79.28			5.91	
	3.00		193.17		73.85												103.53			7.62	
			173.07		152.62												72.52			5.03	
	3.00		157.56		54.77												314.81			6.90	
			306.82		85.12				49.00								302.23			5.43	
			178.50														395.83			5.43	
	1.50		42.55		2.50												54.00			98	
					74.40												44.15			1.48	
					17.29															7	
			78.23		20.56															82	
			78.22		32.50												45.80			1.41	
			40.00																	1.23	
					47.40															26	
					12.75															33	
					136.06															3	
			1.55		16.65															55	
					18.09												1.16			28	
					27.94												1.16			22	
	3.00				6.68				5.00								1.16			35	
					5.94												1.17			33	
					6.30												1.17			27	
								\$3,000.00												3.00	
								1,000.00												1.00	
					822.62												5,201.95			8,20	
4.38	\$6,119.69		\$2,756.15		\$1,918.80	\$1,578.02	\$277.31	\$4,000.00	\$341.31				\$2,655.57	\$904.70	\$425.13	\$10.58	\$7,003.49		\$41.77	\$161.90	
9.92						727.83	28.38		43.11				652.95							13.03	
4.08	6.80	\$73.70	94.04	\$2,050.63		345.80					\$428.42	\$14.49		71.51	218.90	74.19			119.06	14.88	
74.00	\$6.80	\$73.70	\$94.04	\$2,050.63		\$1,073.63	\$28.38		\$43.11		\$428.42	\$14.49	\$652.95	\$71.51	\$218.90	\$74.19			\$119.06	\$27.91	
58.38	\$6,126.49	\$73.70	\$2,850.19	\$2,050.63	\$1,918.80	\$2,651.65	\$305.69	\$4,000.00	\$384.42		\$428.42	\$14.49	\$3,308.52	\$976.21	\$644.03	\$84.77	\$7,003.49		\$160.83	\$189.81	

			EQUIPMENT							LANDS AND STRUCTURES		TOTALS
Office	Medical	Household	Bathhouse	Motor Vehicle	Agricultural	Educational	Other Equipment	Fire Protection	Lands	Buildings		
\$178.67				\$727.46	\$49.74	\$107.11	\$10.58				\$30,875.56	
				32.35		7.78					3,501.77	
				202.46							4,352.80	
20.00				150.59		7.78					4,290.08	
				558.75		11.73					4,632.45	
				745.17		7.78					4,555.56	
						282.95					874.63	
						47.00					2,952.45	
						11.00					2,793.87	
				238.79	796.96					\$32.76	5,656.12	
								\$109.55			8,401.77	
								68.32			6,212.66	
											5,797.85	
								87.50			4,418.73	
41.14								89.69		9.01	7,914.51	
37.50								41.55			7,615.43	
10.00								79.28			4,584.52	
								103.53			5,910.55	
								72.52			7,625.24	
								314.81			5,035.55	
								302.23			6,909.08	
49.00								335.83			5,433.21	
								54.00			981.39	
								44.15			1,489.87	
											74.40	
											825.04	
								45.80			1,414.58	
								45.80			1,233.56	
											260.00	
											338.16	
											30.83	
											559.02	
								1.16			351.54	
								1.16			287.96	
								1.16			229.26	
5.00								1.16			358.00	
								1.17			336.97	
								1.17			278.73	
											3,000.00	
											1,000.00	
								5,201.95			8,207.42	
\$341.31				\$2,655.57	\$904.70	\$425.13	\$10.58	\$7,003.49		\$41.77	\$161,901.12	
43.11				652.95							13,032.89	
		\$428.42	\$14.49		71.51	218.90	74.19			119.06	14,884.60	
\$43.11		\$428.42	\$14.49	\$652.95	\$71.51	\$218.90	\$74.19			\$119.06	\$27,917.49	
\$384.42		\$428.42	\$14.49	\$3,308.52	\$976.21	\$644.03	\$84.77	\$7,003.49		\$160.83	\$189,818.61	



## FOREST MANAGEMENT

Forest management attempts to bring about the continuous production of wood crops on lands that are adapted to tree growth and are unsuited for agricultural use. In South Carolina this work is in charge of an Assistant State Forester and is carried on through five technically trained District Foresters. Each of these men has a territory of nine or ten counties in which he is responsible for those phases of forestry work coming under the jurisdiction of the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry. Any South Carolina landowner who is confronted with problems having to do with Forest Planting, Woodland Management, Farm Forestry, or the Marketing of Forest Products may avail himself of the services of any of these men in an advisory capacity at no cost. All of these activities contribute toward the attainment of the three-fold objective of forest conservation in South Carolina; that wood-using industries may operate on a permanent basis; that labor may find dependable employment; and that landowners may accept generally the principle and practice of woodland management for continuous yield. The South Carolina State Commission of Forestry receives co-operative assistance from the Federal Government through the United States Forest Service, the Agricultural Extension Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Civilian Conservation Corps and numerous other agencies in carrying on this phase of its work.

According to the U. S. Forest Survey, fifty-five percent of South Carolina's land area is forest land. This represents 10,732,000 acres. An additional area of 1,752,000 acres is largely abandoned crop land and should be considered as potential forest land. This great acreage produces the timber resource upon which the wood-using industries of the state depend. If these lands are wisely and conservatively managed, industrial stability and expansion will result, with consequent direct benefits to labor and to timber owners, and indirect benefits to the public at large.

The South Carolina Forest Service has under way a group of projects designed to bring to the attention of the public in general, and woodland owners in particular, the importance of bringing South Carolina's forest lands to a higher state of productivity, and maintaining them in that condition. One of



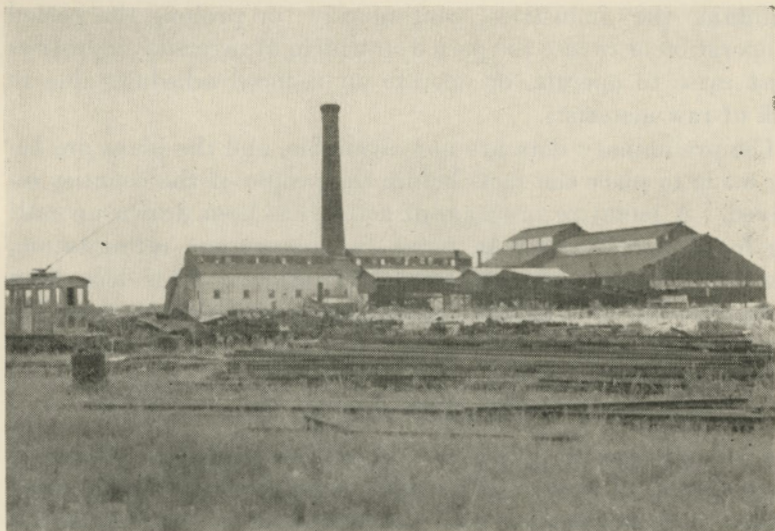
these projects approaches the problem of continuous employment of labor in wood-using industries.

### *Social Stabilization*

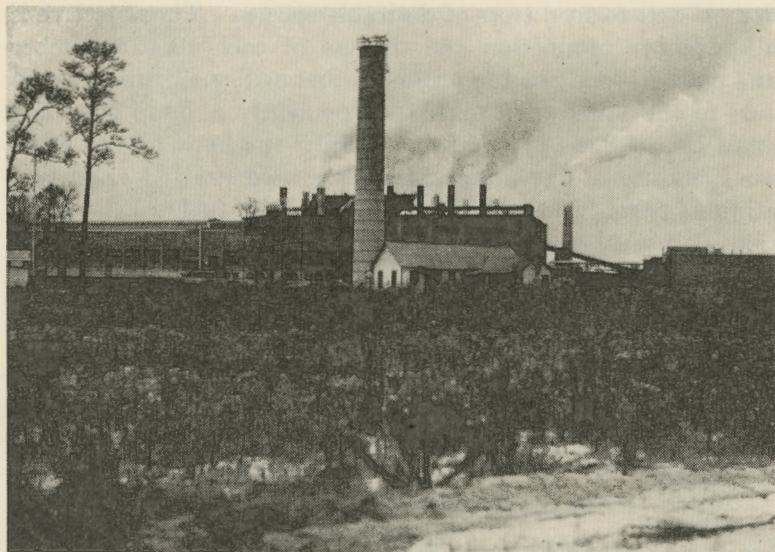
At several places in the state there may be found evidence of once prosperous communities that centered around large saw-mills. These plants operated almost entirely on mature, old-growth timber. Their productive capacities were based on the demand for their products rather than on the wood producing rate of the timber lands around them. When the timber had been cut off, these mills were moved away or scrapped, and the villages that had grown up around them were gradually abandoned. A few of those who had been employed followed the mills, but most of them returned to farms and to part time employment, or joined the ranks of the unemployed.

In the hope of minimizing the recurrence of such events, a study has been undertaken by the S. C. Forest Service involving ten counties tributary to a group of wood-using industries in the central part of the State. Through the cooperation of the U. S. Forest Service, the Forest Survey, and the industries involved, extensive data on land areas has been assembled and analyzed, together with estimates of timber volumes, growth rates, and, rates of depletion. Something over 4,000,000 acres are involved. Of far greater importance is the fact that the continued prosperity of one of the most enterprising communities in the State may be at stake. There is evidence that timber, the raw material upon which from 50 to 75 percent of the wealth of one of South Carolina's most progressive towns is today depending, can last, even allowing for new growth, less than fifty years. Old growth pine will be gone according to this survey in 22 years and old growth hardwood in 40 years. This already serious situation is being intensified by the fact that from within this area over 160,000 acres are being removed from timber production for the Santee-Cooper Development and by the introduction of the pulp mills which will increase considerably the demands upon pine timber.

While the situation appears serious on its face there is every reason to believe that recognition of these facts by industry, the adoption by them of better cutting methods, more intense educational programs among the land owners and adequate fire control can increase the production of forest lands. This will



This mill of the Atlantic Coast Lumber Company at Georgetown had a capacity beyond the producing capacity of surrounding forest lands under conditions which included lack of protection and management. 1400 families out of 2400 families in Georgetown County went on relief when the big mill closed down.



Later it was replaced with this gigantic Pulp Mill of the Southern Kraft Corporation capable of using much smaller trees. The future of this mill depends upon the manner in which forest lands are handled.



maintain the industries continuously or prolong the period of operation or reduce the period in which, of necessity, industries must cease to operate, or operate on reduced schedules due to lack of raw materials.

The preliminary data are now available, and the plans are being made to place the facts before the people of the counties involved. A tentative program of action has been drawn up calling for concerted action in forest fire prevention, reforestation, selective cutting and integrated utilization. This has been mimeographed as a special report and is available to those interested.

### *Industrial Aspects*

A second type of project is designed to reach the owners of large blocks of timberland, either industrial or private, with a view to demonstrating the possibilities of continuous timber production through selective cutting as contrasted with clear cutting. An equally important part of this project is to show the advantages of managing woodlands so that, through improvement cuttings, the growing power of the soil may be concentrated on well-formed trees of desirable species. The objective is quality timber production and the use of each class of timber in the market—and for the product—that will yield the greatest return to the landowner. All too frequently a lump sum sale is made on the basis of one product only—perhaps to a sawmill—when additional revenues might have been derived from turpentine, poles, veneer bolts, pulpwood and fuel wood over a period of several years.

Work of this kind involves the gathering of considerable data in the form of timber inventories and is usually undertaken on a cooperative basis. The landowner furnishes the labor and the S. C. Forest Service supplies the supervision. Occasionally the assistance of the U. S. Forest Service is requested when the services of specialists are needed.

### *Tax Delinquency on Forest Land*

Nearly all of the counties in South Carolina have large acreages that are tax delinquent. Much of this land is cut-over timberland or worn out farm land that is no longer suitable for agriculture. This is a problem of idle acres—acres that fail to pay their



share of the annual county and state tax load. This means higher taxes on the remaining property, and if this process is permitted to go on toward its ultimate conclusion, all property would become tax delinquent.

The S. C. State Commission of Forestry is cooperating with Aiken County in a project looking toward a solution of the rural tax delinquency problem. A bill was passed by the last session of the Legislature, providing for the leasing of all tax forfeited lands in the county to the Aiken County Forest Protective Association by the Forfeited Land Commission. The bill further provides for the administration of these lands under a reforestation program by the S. C. State Commission of Forestry at the joint expense of the county and the state for a period of twenty-five years. At that time the land should be in condition to contribute its share to the county's revenues. It becomes in effect a county forest, the income from which may be used to defray county expenses. Community forests of this kind are common in Europe, and revenues from them are sufficient to pay a large part of the local expenses of government. One of the immediate effects of this program was the payment of back taxes on approximately 20,000 acres of tax delinquent land.

### *Farm Woodland Management*

Approximately half of the forest land in South Carolina is classed as woodland on farms. Many wood-using industries depend entirely on farm woodlots for their supply of timber and wood. The greater part of the pulpwood being purchased in South Carolina is coming from lands falling in this category. The importance of this source of supply is very evident.

From the farmer's point of view his woodlot, if properly managed, may be counted upon as a reserve upon which he may depend, not only for wood to be used on the farm, but upon which he may rely for revenue in emergencies. During the fiscal year just ended a series of demonstration meetings were held in cooperation with County Agents to show by example the types of timber cutting methods advocated by the S. C. Forest Service. This program will be expanded to cover all counties in the state as rapidly as possible.

The services of the technical staff of the South Carolina Forest Service are available to any landowner in the state who wishes



—Photo by U. S. Forest Service  
Woodlots properly managed will help provide employment for tenants and income for the landowner.

advice regarding any phase of woodland management. It is understood that the services of the Clemson College Extension Forester will also be available in work of this sort.

Land examinations are made, covering such subjects as fire prevention, forest planting, timber sales, selective cutting, turpentine, and control of forest insects and disease. More than a thousand and twenty-five landowner contacts of this nature were made during the 1937-38 period.

#### *Demonstrations in Forest Management*

All Demonstrations in Forest Management were well attended and considerable interest was displayed in improved methods of handling timberlands. In each demonstration the objective was to show that the trees were a crop and that they should be so treated. A study of each plot was made prior to the public meeting in which trees were measured and tallied and certain trees removed for specific reasons. In every case thrifty, fast growing trees were left as the "Bank Balance" and an effort was made to portray the idea of cutting the growth or "interest" and keeping the growing stock intact. There is reproduced here a sample of the mimeographed report furnished each visitor showing what was on the area, what was removed, how much





—Photo by U. S. Forest Service

Demonstration in proper cutting methods Kershaw County. Better trees used for saw logs. Tops and small trees for pulpwood. This stand produced one and one-quarter cords per acre each year for 36 years.

was left and the value of both trees left and trees removed. Accurate costs were kept as the work was carried on.

The sample produced herewith shows that the growth on the plot was 36 years old and that during its life it had produced one and one-fourth cords per acre per year or a total of forty-six cords. The trees removed netted the landowner \$34.35 plus \$18.30 labor income. The net cash income exclusive of taxes was thus ninety-five cents for each year. Taxes amounted to nine and one-fourth cents so net profit was eighty-five cents per acre plus for each year and in addition the landowner had left twenty-four and one-fourth cords per acre of his thriftiest, fastest growing highest quality trees which it was anticipated would continue to grow at a rate even greater than the cord and a quarter experienced up until the time of the cutting.



## FARM FOREST DEMONSTRATION

S. C. State Commission of Forestry—

Extension Service, Cooperating

*Demonstration:* Partial cutting of old field pine.*Purpose:* Thinning to increase rate of growth on selected trees and to encourage reproduction.*Description of site:* Old field stand of loblolly pine.*Area in Demonstration plot:* One acre.*Terms used:* All figures used are on a per acre basis.

The word "cord" in this statement means a pile of four-foot sticks stacked 4 feet high and 8 feet long containing 128 cubic feet. All board foot measurements are by Doyle scale.

*Data from plot:* Number of trees before cutting .....219  
 Number of trees cut .....132  
 Number of trees left ..... 87

Volume present before cutting: 46 cords.

Volume cut: 1,600 board feet of logs, 17 cords of pulpwood, 1½ cords of fuelwood.

Volume left standing: 6,100 board feet of logs and 6 cords of tops; or, if cut into pulpwood, there would be 24¼ cords.)

Age of timber: 36 years.

Total growth for 36 years: 46 cords.

Growth per acre per year: 1¼ cords.

*Cutting data:*

Cost per thousand feet of logs:

Felling and bucking .....	\$ 2.00
Delivery to mill .....	2.00

Cost per cord of pulpwood:

Cutting and piling .....	.80
Hauling and loading .....	.80

Cost per cord fuelwood:

Cutting and piling .....	1.00
Hauling .....	1.00

*Value of the harvested products on the lot:*

1,600 board feet of logs at \$6.00 .....	\$ 9.60
17 cords of pulpwood at \$2.40 .....	40.80
1½ cords of fuelwood at \$1.50 .....	2.25

Total .....	\$ 52.65
Less cost of harvesting crop .....	18.30

Stumpage value of the products .....\$ 34.35

*Tax Data:* Rate: 37 mills. Assessed valuation: \$2.50. Annual tax: \$.09¼.

Total taxes for 36 years: \$3.33.

*The harvest* was sufficient to pay accumulated taxes for 36 years (at the 1936 rate) and leave a surplus of \$31.02 or 86 cents per acre per year.

*The timber left:* 87 trees averaging 12 inches in diameter at breast height and a height of 78 feet give a volume of 24¼ cords per acre. This added to the thinning harvest and calculated at the same value per cord after deducting cost of harvest and taxes, gives a return to the owner of \$1.94 per acre per year.

*Labor income:* From the thinning harvest \$18.30 per acre.

*Comments:* This stand was too thick for rapid growth at this age.

Raking pine straw robs the soil and slows down growth.

Fire prevention aids timber growth.

36 trees were cut and used during the past ten years.

### *Research and Investigations*

The S. C. Forest Service has underway two projects intended to bring together and consolidate the available information having to do with the Forest Resources of South Carolina.

In the first instance the Commission is sponsoring a W. P. A. project engaged in gathering data having to do with land use, forest resources, industrial statistics of wood-using industries, and tax delinquency on rural lands.

The second project is of a cooperative nature between the U. S. Forest Service and the S. C. State Commission of Forestry, and is designed to assemble information not now available regarding policies and practices now in use in the handling of forest lands.

Activities in the field of research on the part of the S. C. Forest Service have been very limited due to financial and personnel limitations. On most of the problems that arise in this field assistance is available from the U. S. Forest Experiment Stations at Asheville and New Orleans. These stations employ highly trained technical specialists, and are equipped to undertake research work in forest problems on a comprehensive scale. Similar cooperation is obtained from the U. S. Bureau of Plant Industry.

### *Reforestation*

This phase of forest management has to do mainly with the planting of forest tree seedlings on idle, unused lands that are unfit for agriculture. It includes the gathering of tree seed, the production of seedlings in nurseries, the distribution of this planting stock to land owners, and the giving of necessary advice and instruction regarding planting methods.

The South Carolina State Commission of Forestry operates three tree nurseries. At Camden, a tract of approximately five acres produced 2,107,200 seedlings in the fiscal year 1937-38. During the same period, at Georgetown, on a leased area of 25 acres that has been in continuous tree production for several years, 8,329,800 plantable seedlings were grown and distributed. The new nursery at Sumter with a total area of 105 acres began production. About twelve acres were put under sprinkler system to give nearly seven million seedlings in 1938-39. The Sumter Nursery is being developed for a capacity production of 25 million seedlings. Provision has been made for the neces-



sary buildings and equipment, and construction is already under-way.

Table No. 1 shows quantities of seedlings distributed by species for the fiscal year.

TABLE NO. 1  
FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS DISTRIBUTED IN SOUTH CAROLINA DURING 1937-38  
By Species and Sources

Nursery	Slash	Longleaf	Loblolly	Shortleaf	Poplar, Y.	Total
Camden .....	1,522,150	309,200	275,850	.....	.....	2,107,200
Georgetown .....	2,188,600	346,600	4,213,100	1,565,500	16,000	8,329,800
Totals .....	3,710,750	655,800	4,488,950	1,565,500	16,000	10,437,000

In addition to the above seedlings, grown in S. C. Nurseries, 101,500 Black Locust seedlings were obtained from the Soil Conservation Service by exchange.

Table No. 2 gives the distribution of planting stock by agencies and species. Commercial orders—trees ordered and paid for directly by South Carolina landowners—showed an increase of nearly two million trees this year over the previous year. In addition to the stock shown below, 16,000 yellow poplar seedlings were produced and sold. Fifteen thousand went to commercial orders and one thousand to the Farm Security Administration.

TABLE NO. 2  
SEEDLING DISTRIBUTION 1937-38  
Species and Projects

Agency	Longleaf	Slash	Loblolly	Shortleaf	Locust	Totals
Soil Conservation ....	50,000	50,000	2,082,060	1,468,000	.....	3,650,000
Farm Security Administration .....	25,000	150,000	250,000	.....	.....	426,000
Commercial .....	3,439,300	360,500	1,328,950	3,000	86,000	5,232,750
CCC (Commercial) ..	41,000	.....	55,000	.....	3,000	99,000
Demonstrations .....	54,800	4,000	92,400	500	3,000	154,700
Experimental .....	3,650	2,200	5,600	.....	4,000	15,450
Soil Conservation Association .....	97,000	24,000	333,000	17,000	500	471,500
Refills .....	.....	3,800	.....	.....	.....	3,800
State Forest-Parks ..	.....	50,300	85,000	4,000	4,000	143,300
Totals in S. C. ....	644,800	3,710,750	4,231,950	1,492,500	100,500	10,196,500
Other Sales and Transfers .....	11,000	.....	257,000	73,000	1,000	342,000
Totals .....	655,800	3,710,750	4,488,950	1,565,500	101,500	10,538,500
Less stock exchanged with SCS .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,500	101,500
Net Produced in S. C. ....	655,800	3,710,750	4,488,950	1,565,500	.....	10,437,000

More than five hundred shipments of forest planting stock were made by the South Carolina Forest Service in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938. There were three large planting projects that took 2,500,000 trees. The other shipments averaged 7,000 trees each. These figures do not include Federal Government Projects.

In nearly every instance, a trained forester examined the land to be planted, advised the landowner as to the most adaptable species and procedure, and gave instructions regarding planting methods. This service is available to any South Carolina landowner who will address a request to the State Forester, State Office Building, Columbia, South Carolina.



—Photo by U. S. Forest Service  
Planted Slash Pines in Hampton County reach pulpwood thinning size quickly.

Table No. 3 indicates planting by counties. Clarendon and Marlboro counties lead the list, each having planted more than a million seedlings during the fiscal year. Forest plantings were made in every county in the state with one exception.

TABLE NO. 3  
DISTRIBUTION BY SPECIES AND COUNTIES 1937-38

County	Longleaf	Slash	Loblolly	Shortleaf	Locust	Poplar	Totals
Abbeville		4,000	164,500				168,500
Aiken	90,000	224,500	4,000				318,500
Allendale		199,700			12,000		211,700
Anderson			377,200	108,000	14,500		499,700
Bamberg		8,000					8,000
Barnwell	16,000	59,000					75,000
Beaufort	10,000	106,500	10,000				126,500
Berkeley		7,000					7,000
Calhoun	69,000	66,000	53,000				188,000
Charleston		13,500					13,500
Cherokee			130,000	160,000			290,000
Chester	2,000	8,000	472,000	135,000			617,000
Chesterfield	75,000	25,000	250,000			1,000	351,000
Clarendon		521,000	506,500		2,000	5,000	1,034,500
Colleton	1,000	190,000			3,500		194,500
Darlington	18,000	80,000	3,000		3,000		104,000
Dillon	42,000	92,000			7,000		141,000
Dorchester		34,000					34,000
Edgefield	1,000	21,000	22,000				44,000
Fairfield	2,000		311,000	105,000			418,000
Florence	1,200	52,150	1,100		3,500		57,950
Georgetown		20,000					20,000
Greenville	500	3,300	115,000	111,500	11,000		241,300
Greenwood		4,000	162,000				166,000
Hampton		550,000					550,000
Horry		6,000					6,000
Jasper		53,600					53,600
Kershaw	50,300	40,000	26,500		11,000		127,800
Lancaster	500	5,000	299,000	85,000			389,500
Laurens			437,000				437,000
Lee	7,800	8,000	36,000				51,800
Lexington	53,500	42,500	1,000		1,000		98,000
McCormick							
Marion	500	53,000	5,000				58,500
Marlboro	13,000	983,000	16,400		5,000	10,000	1,027,400
Newberry		4,000	244,000				248,000
Oconee		1,500	44,500		9,000		55,000
Orangeburg	10,000	175,000	500		1,000		186,500
Pickens			131,900	105,000			236,900
Richland	73,000	31,000	85,900		2,500		192,400
Saluda		1,000					1,000
Spartanburg	1,000	2,000	287,500	295,000	10,500		596,000
Sumter	107,500	7,500	23,500				138,500
Union			11,000	123,000	4,000		138,000
Williamsburg		8,000					8,000
York		1,000	950	265,000			266,950
Totals (S. C.)	644,800	3,710,750	4,231,950	1,492,500	100,500	16,000	10,196,500
Other Plantings	11,000		257,000	73,000	1,000		342,000
Grand Totals..	655,800	3,710,750	4,488,950	1,565,500	101,500	16,000	10,538,500



CHART SHOWING PROGRESS OF FOREST PLANTING IN S.C.  
BY ALL AGENCIES  
INCLUDING FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS

CUMULATIVE TOTALS  
BY YEARS

TEN YEAR PERIOD  
68,000,000  
TREES PLANTED

APPROXIMATELY  
75,000 ACRES  
REFORESTED  
IN TEN YEARS

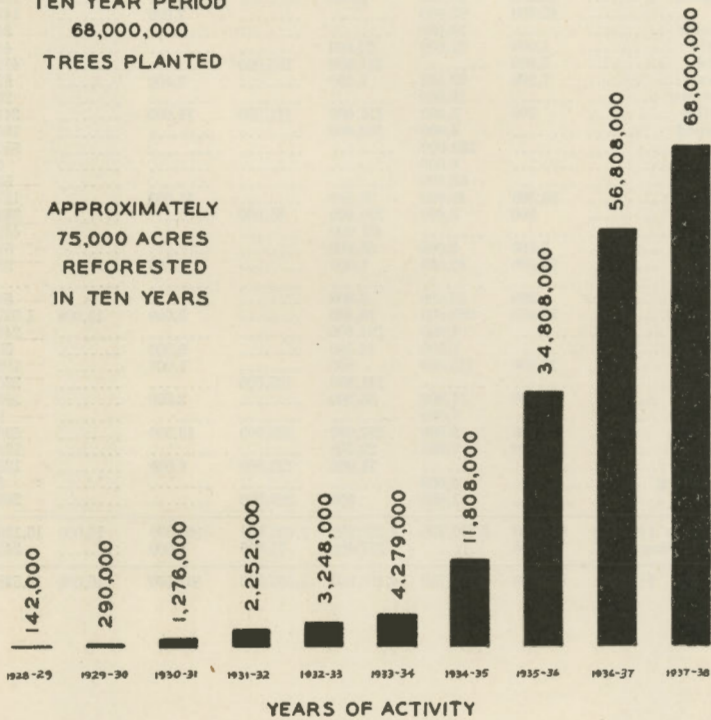
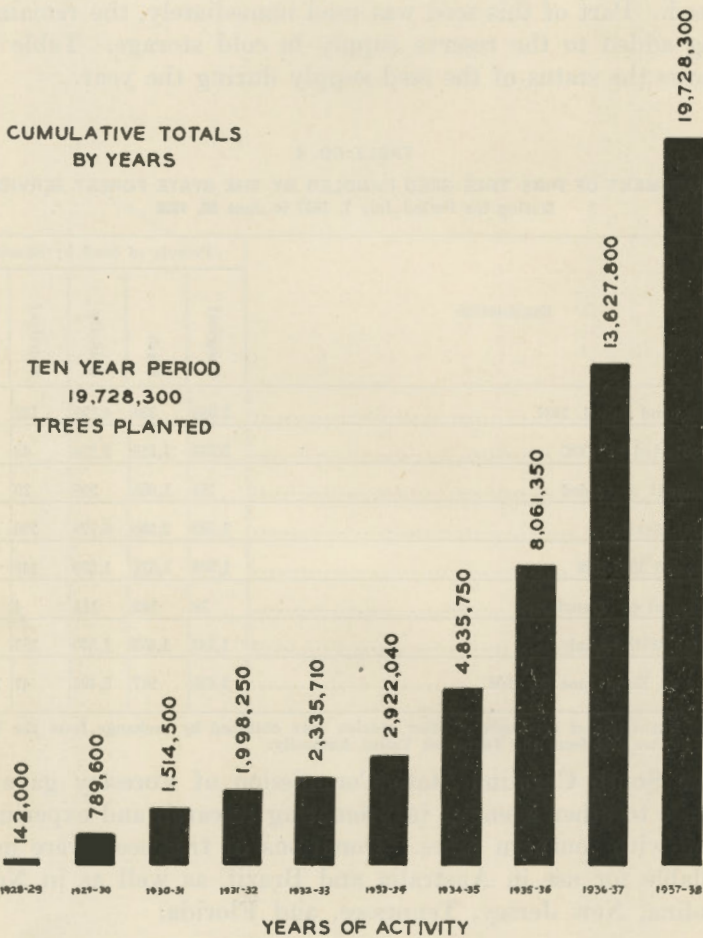


CHART SHOWING PROGRESS OF FOREST PLANTING IN S.C.  
BY FARMERS AND TIMBERLAND OWNERS  
(FEDERAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS EXCLUDED)





*Seed Collection*

The forest tree seed used in the state nurseries was collected largely by the C. C. C. under the direction of the State Forest Service. It is necessary to obtain seed supplies in excess of the needs of any one year in order to have a reserve against seed crop failure in a subsequent year. The State Forest Services and the Federal Agencies frequently trade seed to cover local shortages.

During the period covered by this report 8,868 bushels of pine cones were collected and from them were extracted 6,917 pounds of seed. Part of this seed was used immediately, the remainder being added to the reserve supply in cold storage. Table No. 4 shows the status of the seed supply during the year.

TABLE NO. 4

STATEMENT OF PINE TREE SEED HANDLED BY THE STATE FOREST SERVICE  
During the Period July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938

Explanation	Pounds of Seed by Species				
	Longleaf	Slash	Loblolly	Shortleaf	All Pines
Seed on hand July 1, 1937.....	2,050	320	4,193	132	6,695
Seed collected by COC .....	3,378	1,215	2,276	48	6,917
Seed bought or traded .....	154	1,055	306	20	1,305
Total Available .....	5,582	2,590	6,775	200	15,142
Seed Sowed 1937-1938 .....	1,908	1,571	1,259	149	4,887
Seed Traded or Transferred .....	39	102	111	4	251
Total Withdrawals .....	1,947	1,673	1,370	153	5,138
Balance on Hand June 30, 1938.....	3,635	917	5,405	47	10,004

Small quantities of tree seed of other species were obtained by exchange from the U. S. Forest Service and from the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The South Carolina State Commission of Forestry gave assistance to other agencies in promoting research and experimentation with southern pines. Donations of tree seed were made available for use in Australia and Brazil, as well as in North Carolina, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Florida.

## PUBLIC RELATIONS

Public relations activities are carried on by all members of the State Forest Service. The purpose is to acquaint the people of South Carolina and other states with the scope and value of our forests and parks. Also the utility and aesthetic benefits which ensue from the support and practice of forestry as well as the support and use of state parks, group camps and wayside parks.

The activities of the fire protection forces along public relation lines are properly given under the report on fire protection in this publication.

During the year forestry student groups from Connecticut State College, the University of Michigan and Iowa State College studied forestry conditions and activities in South Carolina in company with representatives of the S. C. Forest Service. Meetings of the Appalachian Section of the Society of American Foresters were held in Spartanburg and Sumter.

### *Vocational Agriculture Forestry Project*

The State Forest Service and the Vocational Education Division of the State Department of Education instituted projects



Vocational Agricultural School students not only plant trees but prune trees to improve quality of lumber.



for the theoretical and practical instruction of agricultural students in forestry. These projects started in 1931 and have been carried on continuously since that time. They have been of acknowledged value in instilling into our "Future Farmers" an appreciation of the need and application of forestry principles to farm woodlands.

This training is no abstract thing but is actually applied on the ten-acre school forests where the results of the work of previous classes is apparent. Here forest protection, raising and planting of seedlings, forest measurements, thinnings, improvement cuttings, timber harvesting, marketing, pruning, soil conservation, cost records and management practices are carried on throughout the school year. The results are recorded in the school records and copied into the permanent records of the District Foresters.

Inasmuch as over fifty percent of the woodland of the state is in farms the need is obvious for farm boys and farmers to become familiar with simple forestry practices and the proper marketing of forest products to assure that they will secure fair returns on the investment in their woodlands and fair remuneration for the time and attention devoted to protection, improvement cutting and harvesting of forest products.

The school forests and the work of the "Future Farmer Foresters" is a matter of much pride to the schools, teachers and students of the schools where they are located. The parents of students, farmers and citizens of the surrounding countryside are also benefitted by this activity.

The home projects of the boys also have a profound influence on the boys, their parents and their neighbors and, in many cases, the "boy has taught the man."

The five district foresters and an assistant state forester of the State Forest Service, the vocational agricultural teachers and supervisors of the Division of Vocational Education of the State Department of Education plan, carry on, supervise and inspect this work. In addition to those schools having projects, practically all other vocational schools give some instruction in forestry and many of them protect areas from fire, raise and plant forest trees, observe or carry on proper cutting practices and study marketing methods.

The tabulation which follows gives the numerical data regarding this activity.

Schools carrying on projects .....	40
Pupils engaged in forestry course .....	1,091
Pupils having home forestry projects .....	492
Home projects completed .....	399
Completed home projects raising seedlings .....	202
Completed home projects planting trees .....	55
Completed home projects, improvement cuttings .....	94
Completed home projects constructing fire-breaks .....	48

The State Commission of Forestry made awards for excellence in forestry work during the school year to the following:

Up-State School—First place—Rock Hill.

Up-State School—Second place—Chesnee.

Low-country School—First place—Walterboro.

Low-country School—Second place—Ridgeland.

Up-State—High ranking teacher—J. B. Stewart, Rock Hill.

Low-country—High ranking teacher—W. R. Carter, Jr.,  
Walterboro.

Up-State—High ranking student—J. R. Willingham,  
Chesnee.

Low-country—High ranking student—Quillie O'Quinn,  
Walterboro.

The awards to schools and teachers are in cash; those to students consist of an educational trip to forest industries, properties under protection and forest management, National Parks and State Parks. Ratings are determined on points awarded on the following features of the school forestry projects.

Boundary and firebreaks, thinning sample plots, burned and unburned sample plots, forest signs, prevention of fires on school forest, seedling bed, tree planting, records, lease on school forest, measuring farm timbers, improvement cuttings and thinnings, percentage of boys having home forestry projects, percentage of home projects completed, pruning, publicity given the project and number of adults doing forestry work as result of the project. From this it will be seen that the work is quite varied and designed to give the students a good working knowledge of farm forestry and general forestry.





Prize Winner Willingham pruned old field pines, planted seed beds and seedlings, made improvement cuttings and protected farm woods from fire. District Forester shown examining pruned pines.



Exhibits at the State and County Fairs take Forestry and State Park messages to many thousands of city and rural people.

*Exhibits*

The secretaries and fair associations of South Carolina generously cooperated in providing space and helped in the erection and operation of forestry and state park exhibits at a total of 27 fairs, seen by over 700,000 people. Vocational teachers at Madison and Ridgeland cooperated in showing exhibits at the State Educational Association meeting at Columbia and the High School Fair at Ridgeland, respectively. The school principal at Gilbert also cooperated in an exhibit during "Educational Week."

In this way many thousands of men, women and children were made acquainted with the possibilities, progress and needs of forestry in South Carolina as well as the beauties and utility of our excellent system of state parks, group camps and waysides.

The "Assets and Liabilities" exhibit was shown at Columbia, Florence, Walterboro, Georgetown, Ridgeland, and Aiken where it attracted a great deal of attention and forcefully brought home the need for protection from fire and proper cutting methods to keep forest industries operating and to keep dependent workers and communities from the distress which follows exhaustion of natural resources.

The exhibits showing the progress of protection in South Carolina were shown at Darlington, Rock Hill, Pickens, Dillon, Lancaster, Bennettsville, Laurens, Anderson, Williston, Greenwood and Gilbert.

State Park exhibits and photographic park and forestry exhibits were shown at Columbia, Darlington, Rock Hill, Spartanburg, Sumter, Dillon, Bishopville, Orangeburg, Anderson, Charleston, Madison, Gilbert and Mullins. A special forestry exhibit was shown at the annual meeting of the S. C. Educational Association and a special group camp exhibit was shown at the S. C. Welfare Association meeting which was also held in Columbia. The CCC forces cooperated in the construction, transportation and operation of exhibits.

*Lectures, Radio and Moving Pictures*

The personnel of the State Forest Service was invited to give many talks before conservation groups, civic and service clubs, schools, to farm groups and over the radio. In many cases these talks were illustrated with forestry or historical tree slides.



Talks were given by the State Forester, the technical staff at Columbia and the District Foresters to a total of 34,836 persons exclusive of radio listeners and members of the State Forest Service.

Starting in April, and continuing through the balance of the summer, a portable moving picture outfit was put on the road. It was routed to each District Forester who selected the places for showing and put on the shows in cooperation with the local citizens and organizations. The main purpose of these shows was to bring to the attention of rural citizens and communities the advantages of practicing forest protection and the financial and many other benefits to be derived from the application of simple easily applied forest management principles to woodlands. An experienced operator was in charge of the portable power plant and the operation of the projector.

Shows were held where they were most beneficial, mainly in rural stores, logging camps, theatres, community halls, churches, saw mills, cross road communities, game association meetings, and camps both indoors and outdoors and to both white and colored audiences. Seventy-nine shows were held from April 4 to July 1, with an attendance of 12,230 persons exclusive of sponsors and speakers.

#### *Posters and Publications*

A supply of posters was secured and posted at tobacco barns, in tobacco warehouses, rural stores, post offices and other public places in the tobacco growing sections of the State. These posters called the attention of farmers and others to the dependence of the farmers on wood for fuel for curing tobacco and the need for keeping fires out of the woods if they are to produce sufficient quantities to supply the farmer's needs. A total of 3,088 posters were put in place or were issued to landowners, schools and individuals.

The publication, "My Forestry Notebook" was slightly revised and reprinted. Nine thousand copies were issued, mainly to the teachers and pupils. Educators find this little publication of great value both to the teachers and the pupils. Lack of funds prevented filling all the requests received for this publication.





High stumps waste timber. Rule in picture is 22 inches tall, stump is 32 inches tall. Eighty-one stumps of this size cut this high, mean a loss of one cord.

The publication, "What About Forestry" was gotten out based largely on data secured by the U. S. Forest Service in cooperation with the South Carolina Forest Service. Three thousand copies of this booklet were printed and distributed to persons interested in the future of South Carolina's forests, forest industries, and the multitude of woodland owners and workers who depend partially or entirely on the forests for their income or livelihood.

Eight County Agents distributed thousands of cards calling the attention of farmers to the desirability of cutting and plowing under cotton stalks immediately after cotton is picked as well as the application of poison to control boll weevils. The cards also explain the losses sustained by woodlands by reason of fires escaping from ditches and edges of fields burned over to kill boll weevils.

Two issues of the "Sumter County Forest News" were printed mainly for distribution in Sumter County and a hundred thou-

sand "Prevent Woods Fire" stickers were secured. Certificate forms for individuals and one for organizations and places of business were worked up for distribution in Sumter County.

The publication "Your State Parks" was gotten out but the small supply was inadequate to meet the great demand.

### *Newspapers and Magazines*

A total of 149 newspaper articles were issued from the District Foresters headquarters and 108 were issued from the State Forester's office. A number of feature articles were supplied newspapers and magazines. In many cases photographs were also supplied.

Weekly, daily, and Sunday papers of South Carolina and the neighboring States of Georgia and North Carolina were very cooperative in giving these articles space and in writing articles about and editorially commenting on both forestry and state parks.

National lumber journals, naval stores reviews, conservation publications and general trade and travel magazines used all or portions of articles supplied them or ran articles pertaining to South Carolina's forestry and State Park efforts.

The gentlemen of the press and their papers deserve the thanks of the people of South Carolina for their continuous and untiring efforts to publicize the need for the better care and use of our renewable natural resources.

### *Requests for Information*

A great amount of time and attention must be devoted to answering requests for forestry and state park information. These requests come from old and young and from all parts of the United States, from Canada, Europe and South America. Sometimes mimeographed matter or printed matter issued by the South Carolina Forest Service, one of the State Department of Education publications, a State Road Department Map or government bulletins or publications suffice. However, these requests sometimes require a thousand copies of a single publication or may require lengthy letters to supply the information desired.

Fortunately, during the past year, the officials of the National Youth's Administration very generously cooperated by supplying several young people to help prepare and mail this



material and to render general office assistance. Naturally the State benefitted and the young people secured valuable business training.

Over 9,227 pieces of mimeographed or printed matter was sent out from the State Forester's office, 18,521 pieces were issued by District Foresters and the members of the Service in their districts.

### *Cooperation of Conservation Groups*

The State Garden Clubs and the State Federation of Women's Clubs sponsored Conservation Week again during this year. The U. S. Soil Conservation Service, the State Game and Fish Department, the State Department of Education, the Extension Service, the State Fish and Game Association, civic clubs, Chambers of Commerce, the clergy, educators and individuals as well as the South Carolina Forest Service cooperated in making this week a success. The press, the radio, moving picture theatres and merchants contributed space and time toward the advancement of forestry, game, state parks and the control of soil erosion. Miss Marion Pellet, Aiken, South Carolina, Chairman of Conservation for the State Garden Clubs and Mrs. A. F. Storm, Pinopolis, Chairman of Conservation of the State Federation of Women's Clubs worked in close cooperation with the County Conservation Week Chairman and various agencies to make the week a success. District Foresters' reports briefly show the numerical results of the weeks' activities.

Name of Agency	No. Groups Participating	No. Individuals Participating	No. Combined Conservation Programs	Game Conservation Program	Soil Conservation Program	Forest Conservation Program	State Park Program	Tree Planting Program	Press Releases	Slides and Moving Pictures
Colleges .....	1	330	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
High School .....	130	25,349	45	11	11	56	15	22	.....	6
Grade Schools .....	149	27,453	112	16	26	51	54	35	.....	.....
Negro High Schools.....	15	2,174	8	2	2	7	3	2	.....	.....
Negro Grade Schools.....	46	7,414	6	7	7	30	11	9	.....	.....
Women's Clubs .....	63	1,662	30	20	.....	19	.....	25	37	12
Men's Clubs .....	1	56	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Clubs .....	15	537	3	1	1	5	.....	3	.....	.....
Churches .....	25	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Schools .....	1	50	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Theatres .....	2	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Radio Stations .....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Teachers' Meetings .....	6	6,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mayors .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	459	74,525	204	59	49	170	85	97	37	18

Poster and essay contests, posting of proclamations, planting of black walnuts and other activities were carried on during the week.



*Plans and Needs for Coming Year*

The following publications are being printed:

- a. Reprint "My Forestry Notebook."
- b. Publication "Cutting and Selling Pine Pulpwood."
- c. Publication—"What, When, Where, Why and How to Plant Trees."
- d. Publication—"Are You Cutting Pulpwood?"
- e. Poster—"Announcing Moving Picture Shows."
- f. Publication—"S. C. State Parks."

A number of publications and posters are badly needed but funds are lacking to supply them:

- a. State Park Poster.
- b. Pulpwood Poster.
- c. Additional copies "My Forestry Notebook."
- d. State Park Leaflet.
- e. Fire Protection Leaflet.
- f. Issue of monthly forestry and State Park publication similar to that issued by practically every other state.
- g. Photographs of both state parks and forestry subjects.
- h. A manual of forestry for teaching forestry to vocational agricultural and high school students.

The moving picture outfit and an additional outfit should be kept on the road continuously in order to take forestry and state park information to all classes of people but most particularly to those people who are best reached by visual educational methods. A film is badly needed to show proper pulpwood, saw-timber, pole, piling and naval stores methods on a sustained yield basis in South Carolina. A film showing state park activities for use in the state and for loan purposes to other states is highly desirable. Large size photographs (photomurals) are needed for exhibit purposes and for display in waiting rooms, hotels and public gathering places. These pictures, suitably framed and labeled will go a long way toward acquainting South Carolina people and residents of other states with the beauties of South Carolina and its excellent system of state parks.

## FOREST FIRE CONTROL

Forest fire control is one of the major activities of the South Carolina State Commission of Forestry. Forest fires annually burn over several hundred thousand acres of woodland in South Carolina destroying tree seedlings, lowering the value of standing timber, reducing the fertility of the soil and exposing it to erosion. The damage done by these "wild fires," while in most cases not spectacular to view, results in lengthening the period between successive timber crops and the reduction of the annual income value of woodland properties. This economic loss occurs not only on the large forest properties containing thousands of acres but also on the smaller areas—the majority of which are farm woodlands. The problem is one calling for concerted public action and assistance since the general public is responsible for over 98% of these fires. The landowner as an individual cannot successfully cope with a condition over which he has no control. The forest fire situation can only be successfully controlled through organized effort. Provision for such organization is made possible through a cooperative program being carried on by the Federal Government through its Forest Service, the State Government through its State Commission of Forestry and private woodland owners, either as associated groups or as a part of the regular county government.



—Photo by U. S. Forest Service  
 Longleaf pine reproduction—Aiken County. Small seedlings like these and younger are often destroyed in woods fires and not noticed by the owner.



### *Organized Protection*

Two types of organized forest fire protection are available to landowners in South Carolina—both are based on cooperation with the State and Federal governments. The more simple form provides for the discovery and reporting of forest fires together with some educational work through the formation of tower "Detection Units." This *extensive* protection service is limited to the Coastal section of the State where there are large contiguous areas of forest land owned by two or three individuals. Public cooperation is limited to providing prompt detection and reporting of fires to the landowner. Actual fire suppression work is handled by the property owners' own employees. The landowner must necessarily have available at all times sufficient labor to protect the properties. This is the principal limiting factor in providing this type of protection service.

The more effective and *intensive* type of organized protection is provided through the formation of private or county protective associations. Private associations are formed by groups of landowners banding together and entering into a cooperative agreement with the State Commission of Forestry. Before such units can be established it is necessary to have not less than 30,000 to 40,000 acres of contiguous forest land in the area to be protected. This requirement necessarily limits the formation of private protective associations to the Coastal Section and certain areas in the Sandhill and Mountain sections of the State. County protective associations are created through the passage of a "County Forest Fire Control Act" by the General Assembly. Such associations provide for the protection of all woodland areas within the county. County-wide organized protection can be provided in any county in the State.

*Intensive* protection, as represented by private and county forest protective associations, provides an organized, trained and equipped personnel for the detecting, reporting and suppressing of all uncontrolled woods fires. In addition definite, planned educational activities are carried on leading to the reduction and control of woods fires. The field organizations are composed of local residents. The affairs of the associations are controlled by boards of directors composed of local landowners. All supervision is provided by the State Commission of Forestry.



### *Area Under Protection*

Over one-third of the total forest area of South Carolina was provided with organized forest fire protection during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938. This represents an increase of more than one million acres over the preceding year.

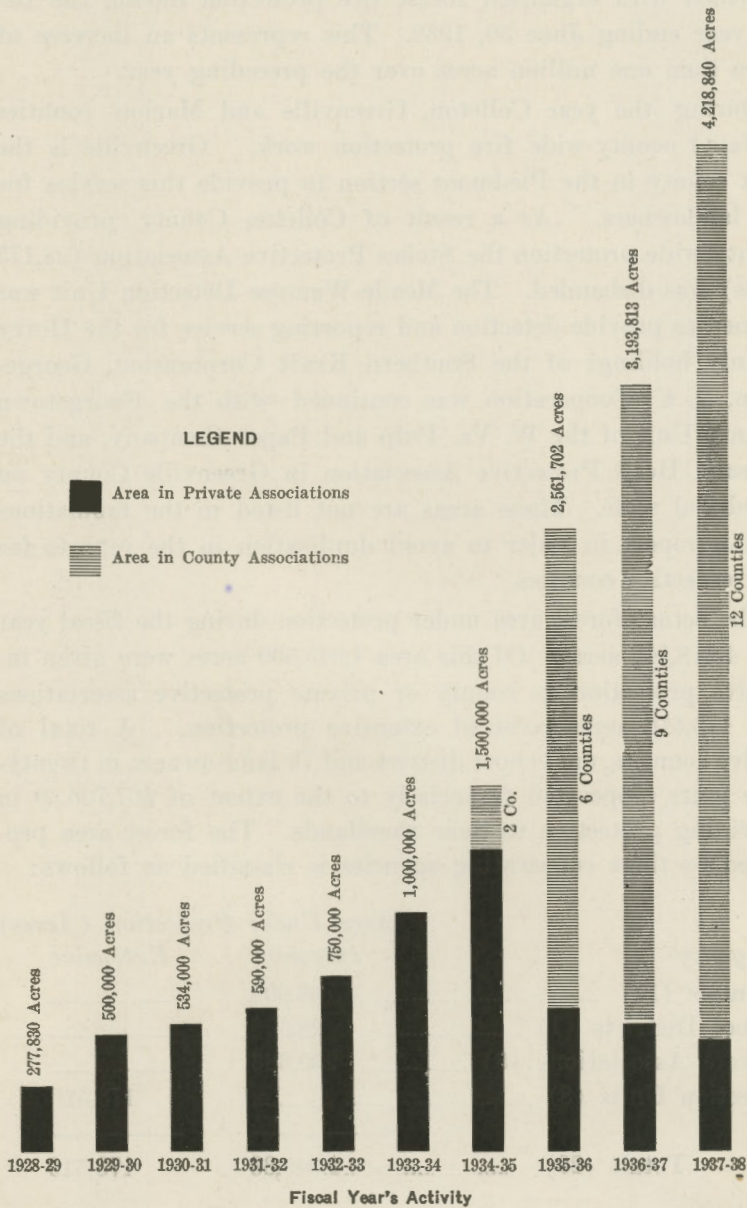
During the year Colleton, Greenville and Marion counties initiated county-wide fire protection work. Greenville is the first county in the Piedmont section to provide this service for its landowners. As a result of Colleton County providing county-wide protection the Stokes Protective Association (28,175 acres) was disbanded. The Meade-Wampee Detection Unit was formed to provide detection and reporting service for the Horry County holdings of the Southern Kraft Corporation, Georgetown, S. C. Cooperation was continued with the Georgetown County Unit of the W. Va. Pulp and Paper Company, and the Caesar's Head Protective Association in Greenville County on a reduced scale. These areas are not listed in the tabulations in this report in order to avoid duplication in the reports for the respective counties.

The actual forest area under protection during the fiscal year was 4,218,840 acres. Of this area 4,045,330 acres were given intensive protection in county or private protective associations and 173,510 acres received extensive protection. A total of twelve counties, one school district and 79 land-owners in twenty-nine units cooperated financially to the extent of \$67,706.30 in providing protection to their woodlands. The forest area protected by these cooperating agencies is classified as follows:

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Area Under Protection (Acres)</i>	
	<i>Intensive</i>	<i>Extensive</i>
Counties (12) .....	3,766,608	.....
School Districts (1) .....	28,336	.....
Private Associations (8) .....	250,386	.....
Detection Units (8) .....	.....	173,510
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals (29) .....	4,045,330	173,510

# CHART SHOWING EXPANSION OF ORGANIZED FOREST FIRE PROTECTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

(Note increase in county-wide protection)





*Existing Protective Organizations*

*Organization:* The field organization of the various protective units varies with the type of unit and the service rendered. The simplest form is that of the detection unit where only the towerman is employed cooperatively—the landowner using his own regularly employed labor for fire fighting. A more intensive organization is provided on private protective associations. These units usually employ a ranger, towerman and several retainer fee fire crews, and in most cases have additional signed-up volunteer fire fighting crews. The most complete organization is found on county-wide protective associations and is composed of ranger, wardens, towermen, retainer fee crews, warden and tower flexible fire crews and signed-up volunteer crews.

The local field organization of all private or county protection units is under the direct control of the ranger. Field supervision of all fire control activities is provided by the State Commission of Forestry through the Assistant State Forester in charge of Protection and the District Foresters.

*Personnel:* There were employed, during the year, on the twenty-nine protective units twenty-one (21) rangers, forty-one (41) wardens, fifty-three (53) towermen, seven hundred forty-one (741) men in 196 retainer crews, and two hundred eighty-two (282) men in 56 flexible fire fighting crews. A total of 1,138 men were actively employed, either part or full time, in fire protection work. Four hundred and forty-two (442) men served in 78 signed-up volunteer fire fighting crews on ten of the associations. An additional 10,432 men voluntarily assisted the regular protection personnel in the actual suppression of forest fires. Cooperating landowners also furnished their own employees without additional cost. All labor for suppressing fires on detection units was supplied by the property owners. Details as to the employment of these men by protective unit are given in tabular form.

**PROTECTION PERSONNEL**  
**Fiscal Year 1937-1938**

UNIT	Rangers	Wardens	Towermen	Members Retainer Crews	Members Warden Crews	Members Tower Crews	Members Or- ganized Vol- unteer Crews	Total	Other Volunteers
Aiken County .....	1	4	5	53	8	29	52	152	1,903
Barnwell County .....	1	2	3	60	6	5	38	114	1,752
Colleton County .....	1	4	4	57	23	25	114	776	
Dillon County .....	1	2	2	30	3	3	45	86	600
Estill Association .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	18	32
Fairfield Association .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	72	74	.....
1st Clarendon Association.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	.....	93	98	20
Florence County .....	1	3	4	45	18	28	38	137	1,304
Georgetown County .....	1	3	4	27	9	9	8	61	562
Greenville County .....	1	1	2	120	2	2	.....	128	212
Hardeeville Association .....	1	.....	1	18	.....	.....	.....	20	17
Jasper Association .....	1	.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....	17	13
Kershaw County .....	1	3	4	60	.....	.....	17	85	654
Lee County .....	1	2	1	48	12	10	.....	74	575
Marion County .....	1	3	3	20	.....	16	50	93	566
Richland County .....	1	4	2	90	15	12	.....	124	726
Sumter County .....	1	3	3	80	18	20	13	138	721
W. Va. P. & P. Co.—Chas.*...	4	7	2	15	.....	10	.....	38	.....
8 Detection Units .....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>1,580</b>	<b>10,432</b>

\*Includes Georgetown County unit.

*Training Meetings:* Due to delay in organizing new protection units until the beginning of the fall fire season plans were abandoned for holding a State-wide forest fire protection meeting. Instead local training meetings were held by the various county protective units for their respective ranger, wardens, towermen, and retainer fee crews. At these meetings the fire control problem in the particular county is discussed and the personnel instructed as to their part in the program for the year. Results have indicated that the greatest value of these local meetings is in securing increased cooperation among the personnel.

*Protection Improvements:* As a part of their activities in the prevention and control of forest fires, the protection personnel is required to maintain all existing protection improvements. This work is primarily concerned with the maintenance of towers, tower house units and telephone lines. There was maintained by the various organizations approximately 1,400 miles of telephone line. Towers, dwellings and outbuildings on five tower units were repainted and repaired. A new type of highway poster board for displaying fire prevention posters was designed for placing on state and county roads in Sumter Coun-



ty. Approximately thirty of these poster boards were erected at five mile intervals along the state highways of that county during the latter part of the year.

*Educational Activities:* The principal activity of the protective organizations, in addition to the control of actual forest fires, is that of fire prevention. It is not sufficient to provide an organization only for the purposes of detecting and suppressing actual fires. Such a program would not be economically sound. It is essential that the protective organizations take effective steps to secure the cooperation of landowners, tenants and the general public in preventing and controlling woods fires at their source of origin. Since over 98 per cent of all woods fires occurring in South Carolina are man-caused and therefore preventable, the forest fire control problem can only be solved when the cooperation of every resident—both white and colored—is secured. This can be done only through education.

The responsibility for such educational work on the various protective units falls primarily on the rangers, wardens and towermen. Personal contacts are made with landowners, tenants, saw-mill and naval stores operators, and farmers. Talks are made at schools and community meetings, essay and other educational contests are sponsored, literature is distributed, and fire prevention placards are posted at stores and filling stations. During the year, the 26,985 visitors to the various fire towers were informed as to the importance of the work and the purpose of the organization. They were also informed as to the assistance they could render as individuals, and appropriate literature was distributed to them.

Another phase of educational work carried on by the protective organizations is that of law enforcement. The responsibility for this work rests entirely with the respective rangers. All woods fires are investigated to determine their origin and evidence is secured as to the responsible party. Law enforcement cases are initiated only when sufficient evidence is secured to warrant prosecution. It is not the intention of the State Commission of Forestry nor the various protective organizations to persecute anyone but the State forest fire laws must be enforced. It is realized that an active law enforcement program is the only method of educating certain classes of people in the control of woods fires. In connection with this program the county and



private association rangers secured evidence resulting in the prosecution of 171 individuals. Of this total 146 persons were convicted under the State fire laws and 25 were acquitted.

A general summary of the educational activities of the protective organizations is given in the following table. Details as to contests, literature and other educational work of the State Commission of Forestry are included in the "Public Relations" section of this report.

#### EDUCATIONAL WORK—PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Fiscal Year 1937-1938

UNIT	Rangers and Wardens						Towermen	
	Visits to Sawmills	Brush Burning Inspections	Notices Posted	Literature Distributed	People Interviewed	Talks at Schools	No. Visitors	Literature Distributed
Aiken County .....	19	627	230	6,731	2,034	84	2,977	.....
Barnwell County .....	90	658	1,030	469	4,946	43	1,497	.....
Colleton County .....	34	29	346	21	2,312	18	893	114
Dillon County .....	34	48	746	5,672	5,157	61	365	244
Estill Association .....	19	.....	.....	.....	839	.....	189	.....
Fairfield Association .....	9	7	10	315	752	4	212	.....
1st Clarendon Association .....	6	8	83	854	451	8	995	.....
Florence County .....	15	67	2,940	7,890	9,973	247	1,136	14
Georgetown County .....	37	101	183	2,040	2,216	33	777	48
Greenville County .....	47	266	1,118	4,077	4,372	130	4,317	38
Hardeeville Association .....	1	1	75	75	100	.....	239	214
Jasper Association .....	24	26	7	.....	1,414	4	534	98
Kershaw County .....	74	498	176	34	3,373	64	2,958	.....
Lee County .....	40	342	165	3,066	8,089	17	1,506	6
Marion County .....	46	54	131	4,364	4,224	25	240	.....
Richland County .....	228	91	147	7,655	5,691	137	3,629	6,227
Sumter County .....	90	613	241	3,262	4,800	79	2,276	698
8 Detection Units .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,245	245
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>3,436</b>	<b>7,628</b>	<b>46,525</b>	<b>60,743</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>26,985</b>	<b>7,946</b>

#### *New Fire Control Improvements*

*Detection and Communication:* Additional towers and telephone lines were constructed during the year by the Civilian Conservation Corps at no cost to the State or protective associations. Seven new steel fire towers were erected at the following tower sites: Blaney in Kershaw County; Bishopville in Lee County; Paris Mt. and Fork Shoals in Greenville County; Green Pond and Lodge in Colleton County; and New Zion in Clarendon County. Tower unit buildings consisting of a four room dwelling, barn, smoke house, chicken house and latrine were constructed at five tower sites, namely: Camden, Liberty Hill,

Blaney, Bishopville and Lodge. In each case a deep well was drilled, the entire area fenced and six to eight acres of land prepared for cultivation. Over 200 miles of metallic circuit telephone line were constructed to connect the various towers, rangers and wardens. Details as to additional construction work by the Civilian Conservation Corps will be found in the section of this report dealing with that agency.

*Fire Breaks:* During the past four years, hundreds of miles of fire breaks were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps particularly in the Coastal Section of the State. These breaks were constructed through large forested areas in order to break up these areas into smaller blocks and facilitate the control of forest fires. The individual property owners and the State Commission of Forestry are charged with the responsibility of maintaining these fire breaks annually. Since the maintenance of these breaks necessitates the use of heavy equipment—tractors and special plows—only those individuals or companies owning several thousand acres of woodland are able to justify the purchase of such equipment and maintain their own fire breaks. The majority of the landowners are unable to secure heavy equipment and cannot maintain their fire breaks as desired. Recognizing this condition and realizing its own responsibility the State Commission of Forestry arranged to assist these landowners in this work. Two crawler type Diesel tractors were purchased and, with the three fire break maintenance plows already owned, two maintenance outfits were placed in the field. The services of these outfits were made available to landowners at the cost of operation. Both outfits were operated continuously from October 5, 1937 to the middle of May, 1938. Approximately 1,500 tractor miles of fire break were plowed for 79 landowners in nine counties. The majority of the work (1014.5 tractor miles) consisted in maintaining fire breaks previously constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. However, requests were received for the construction of new fire breaks and a total of 468.2 tractor miles of new break were constructed. All new fire breaks were double plowed in order to secure an effective break. A record of the work performed is contained in the following table.



## FIRE BREAKS CONSTRUCTED AND MAINTAINED WITH STATE-OWNED EQUIPMENT

County	No. Landowners Cooperating	Tractor Miles Main- tenance	Tractor Miles Plowed Con- struction	Total Tractor Miles
Aiken .....	22	205.7	....	205.7
Allendale .....	1	54.0	....	54.0
Beaufort .....	4	148.9	....	148.9
Dillon .....	18	59.1	....	59.1
Florence .....	19	91.3	50.0	141.3
Georgetown .....	10	141.2	245.2	386.4
Hampton .....	1	....	133.0	133.0
Jasper .....	2	226.8	....	226.8
Williamsburg .....	2	87.5	40.0	127.5
TOTALS .....	79	1,014.5	468.2	1,482.7

Three protective association cooperators constructed and maintained fire breaks with their own equipment. The Georgetown Unit of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company maintained 417 tractor miles of fire break and constructed 284 tractor miles. The Charleston Unit of this same company maintained 474.8 tractor miles of fire break on their holdings in the lower Coastal Section. The D. W. Alderman and Sons Company of Alcolu, S. C. plowed over 300 tractor miles of fire break on their properties in Clarendon and Williamsburg Counties.

*National Forests—Protection*

The U. S. Forest Service has acquired in South Carolina 519,745 acres of land. This area is segregated in four units located in the Mountain, Piedmont and Coastal Sections of the State. Together they comprise the Francis Marion and the Sumter National Forests. One of the major activities on these National Forests is the protection of the areas from forest fires. Including this acreage with the more than four million acres of private land under cooperative protection with the State Commission of Forestry increases the total area of forest land under protection in South Carolina to 4,738,585 acres.

The acreage and location of these National Forest areas by counties is as follows:

*Francis Marion National Forest*

Berkeley County .....	184,797 acres
Charleston County .....	58,486 acres

*Sumter National Forest*

Mountain District:

Oconee County .....	53,587 acres
---------------------	--------------

## Enoree District:

Chester County .....	6,489 acres
Fairfield County .....	11,428 acres
Laurens County .....	19,512 acres
Newberry County .....	45,996 acres
Union County .....	45,039 acres

## Long Cane District:

Abbeville County .....	16,634 acres
Edgefield County .....	22,648 acres
Greenwood County .....	8,620 acres
McCormick County .....	42,474 acres
Saluda County .....	4,035 acres

*Proposed Protection*

The results attained by existing protective organizations have demonstrated that the woodlands of South Carolina can be protected from forest fires through cooperative effort. This fact, and the recognition of the value of the State's forest resources, has increased the interest of landowners and business men in fire control work. This interest has taken an active form in the last few years in definite requests for county-wide forest fire protection. The passage of seven acts by the 1938 Legislature providing county-wide fire control organizations for Charleston, Chester, Darlington, Fairfield, Horry, Lancaster and York Counties is direct evidence of this. All of these counties, with the exception of Horry County which did not provide an appropriation, will actively engage in protection work during the fiscal year 1938-39. These six counties will increase the forest area under cooperative protection by more than 11½ million acres.

During the year the State Commission of Forestry received requests from landowners and county officials of other counties in all sections of the State. Interest in securing protection service in the immediate future was greatest in the following ten counties:

Hampton County	Dorchester County
Orangeburg County	Chesterfield County
Lexington County	Williamsburg County
Calhoun County	Lower Marlboro County
Clarendon County	Lower Spartanburg County
	Lower Beaufort County



### *Forest Fire Statistics*

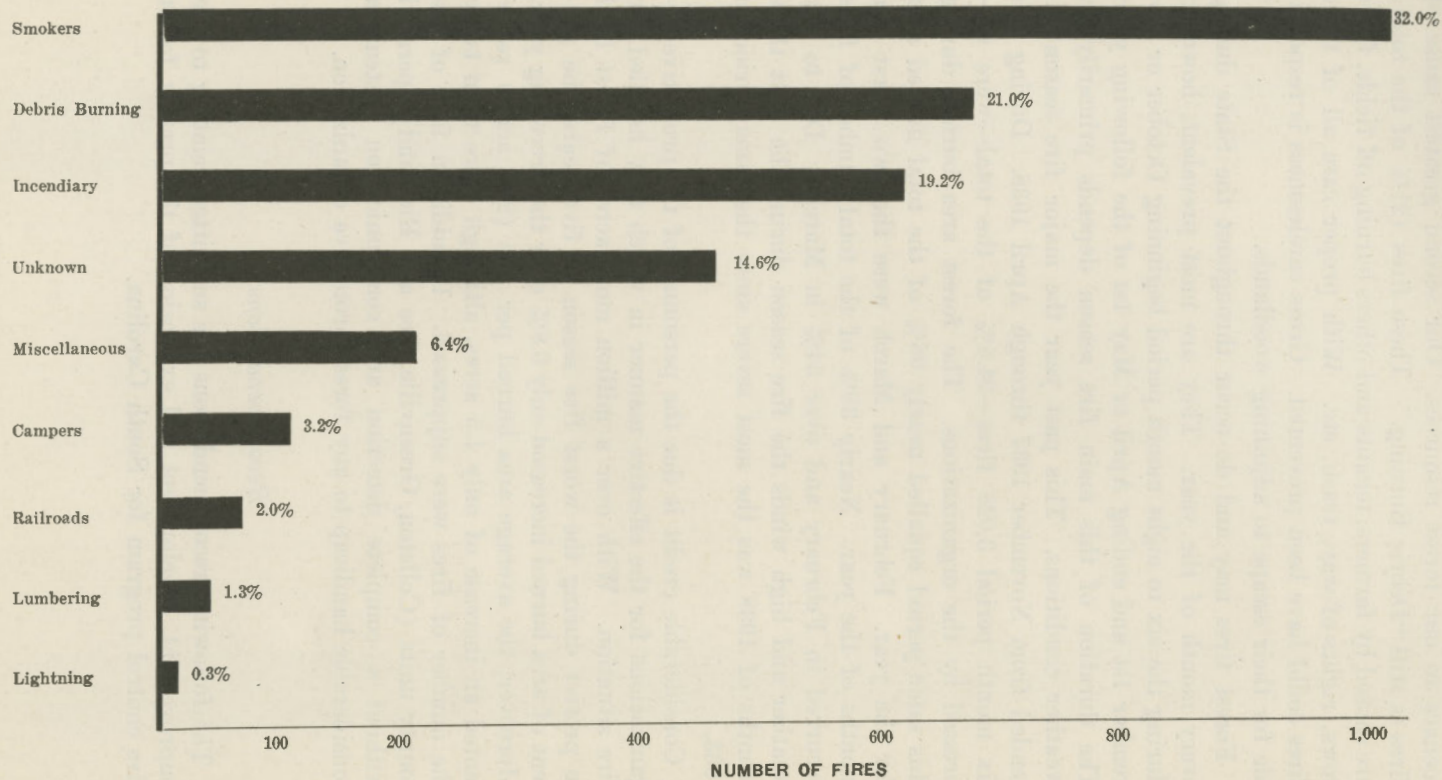
The fire statistics included in this report were computed from the records of the *intensive* protection units. Accurate data as to acreage burned are not available for the *extensive* protection units due to the fact that the Commission cooperates only in detecting and reporting fires—actual fire suppression being handled entirely by the landowners.

A total of 3,217 fires were suppressed in protecting the 4,045,330 acres of woodland included in the eighteen intensive protective associations. These fires burned over 78,057 acres of cooperators' land. This represented a loss of only 1.9% of the total forest area under intensive protection. The size of the average fire was 24.3 acres. Greenville County with 62 fires had the least number of fires of any of the county units. The Greenville County organization also had the lowest percent (0.2%) of area burned and the smallest acreage (7.0) acres per average fire. Aiken County had the greatest number of fires (386) of all the intensive protection units but the percent of area burned and average area per fire were below the State average. Of the small associations, the Estill unit had the least number of fires (7) while the Fairfield association had the lowest percent (0.9%) of area burned. Seven of the county units had less than 2% of their woodland area burned and none had over 2.7%. Of the private associations, two—the W. Va. Pulp and Paper Company and the Fairfield Association—had less than 2% of their area burned. All of the other units, with the exception of the First Clarendon Association, had less than 5% of the acreage burned.

#### *Man's Carelessness Caused 99.7 Per Cent All Fires*

Only 9 fires or 0.3% of the 3,217 fires suppressed were caused by lightning. The remaining 99.7% of the fires were man-caused and therefore preventable fires. Fire control work in South Carolina is necessarily a matter of education. The two major causes of woods fires were "Smokers" and "Debris Burning." These two causes were responsible for 53% of all the fires and 44.2% of the total area burned. "Smokers" alone were charged with causing 1,029 fires or 32% of the total. During the last few years the careless smoker has become the major

CAUSES OF FOREST FIRES IN SOUTH CAROLINA  
July 1, 1937 to June 30, 1938





menace to our forest resources. Our second greatest cause of fires is still "Debris Burning." These fires (21% of the total) are caused by farmers, tenants and others burning off fields, fence rows, rights-of-way, trash, etc. With proper care all of these fires could have been prevented. Gross carelessness is responsible for their escape to adjoining woodlands.

Forest fires may and do occur throughout the State during every month of the year. They are most prevalent, however, during the six to eight month period beginning October or November 1st and ending April or May 1st of the following year. The duration of this main fire season depends primarily on weather conditions. This past year the major fire season extended from November 1937 through April 1938. During this six month period 3,028 fires—94.5% of the total—were suppressed by the organizations. The forest area burned during this same period equalled nearly 98% of the total burned area for the year. February and March were the two worst fire months of the year. Nearly 30% of the total number of fires occurred in February and over 34% in March. Due to dry weather and high winds the fire season during the first three months of 1938 was the most severe since the same period in 1933.

Considerable credit is due the personnel of the protective organizations for the effective manner in which they handled the fire situation. With over a million more acres of forest land to protect during the worst fire season in five years, the percent of area burned increased only 0.8% over the preceding year. Moreover, the average area burned per fire (24.3 acres) represented an increase of only 1.5 acres, although more than twice the number of fires were suppressed. In addition four of the county units (Colleton, Greenville, Lee and Richland) operated without a complete detection and communication system—a considerable handicap to any forest protective organization.

### *Recommendations*

The following recommendations are submitted relating to the improvement, development and expansion of the present forest fire control program for South Carolina.

### *Expansion of Fire Control Work:*

Continuation of present program of financial assistance on a 50-50 basis with county units created "Forest Fire Control Districts" by law—in so far as State and Federal funds are available annually.

Revision of present county protective organization plans for adaptation to the smaller Piedmont Counties having a high percentage of farm woodland and lower forest fire hazard. Such revision would further expansion of fire control service in the Piedmont Section.

### *Protection Improvements:*

Completion of plans for a State-wide fire tower system. Expansion of present tower construction work to counties showing a definite interest—although not at present cooperating—in fire control work. Arrangements to be made for securing towers from Civilian Conservation Corps and a cooperative program initiated with the U. S. Forest Service and Soil Conservation Service for actual construction of towers in areas served by their respective CCC camps.

Expansion of present telephone communication system in conjunction with the expansion of the tower system.

Continuation and expansion of the present plan of assisting landowners in the construction and maintenance of plowed fire breaks by making available State-owned and operated equipment at cost of operation. Increase availability of this service through purchase of trucks and trailers for transporting the tractor outfits. Increased mobility of these outfits would enable their use in fire suppression under emergency conditions.

### *Protection Personnel:*

Employment during the next fiscal year of a District Ranger in the Camden District as fire control assistant to the District Forester. As soon as funds permit men should be employed in similar capacity in the Florence and Walterboro Districts where the protection load is already heavy enough to warrant such employment.

Employment of a Junior Assistant (technical forester) in the State Forester's office to handle detail, routine work in both "Fire Control" and "Management" under the assistants in charge of these divisions.



Development of a definite program of personnel training for all fire control organizations.

*Educational Work:*

Expansion of the educational activities of all protection personnel through personal contact, meetings, literature, etc. Development of a definite program leading to reduction of fires caused by "Smokers" and "Debris Burning."

Continued enforcement of the State forest fire laws.

*Legislation:*

Secure passage of a law similar to the North Carolina law requiring persons to secure "Permits to Burn" in areas under protection during certain seasons of the year. One of the greatest handicaps to the protective organizations during the main fire season is the investigation of "legal" fires of which they have not been informed.

TABLE NO. 1  
SUMMARY OF REPORTED FIRES FOR INTENSIVE PROTECTED AREAS IN  
SOUTH CAROLINA  
July 1, 1937-June 30, 1938

Protected Area (Intensive)	Area Protected (Acres)	No. Fires	Area Burned (Acres)	Percent Burned	Average Size Fire (Acres)
Aiken County .....	477,640	386	8,687.1	1.8	22.5
Barnwell County .....	166,626	342	3,417.5	2.1	10.0
Colleton County .....	587,629	351	10,081.8	1.7	28.7
Dillon County .....	201,032	210	3,596.6	1.8	17.1
Estill Association .....	21,277	7	703.0	3.3	100.4
Fairfield Association .....	28,336	8	253.0	0.9	31.6
1st Clarendon Association .....	23,290	62	5,135.0	22.0	82.8
Florence County .....	301,205	265	8,255.5	2.7	31.2
Georgetown County .....	499,614	204	9,527.4	1.9	46.7
Greenville County .....	263,444	62	434.8	0.2	7.0
Hardeeville Association .....	29,800	13	1,243.0	4.2	95.6
Jasper Association .....	26,019	13	580.3	2.2	44.6
Kershaw County .....	271,106	202	2,194.5	0.8	10.9
Lee County .....	136,375	186	3,590.2	2.7	19.3
Marion County .....	264,701	149	5,737.1	2.2	38.6
Richland County .....	353,880	326	8,746.3	2.5	26.8
Sumter County .....	244,356	295	3,197.2	1.3	10.8
W. Va. P. & P. Co.-Chas.....	150,000	136	2,677.7	1.8	19.7
TOTALS .....	4,045,330	3,217	78,057.0	1.9	24.3

TABLE NO. 2  
SUMMARY OF FIRES BY PROTECTION UNIT AND CLASS  
Fiscal Year 1937-38 (Cooperating Area Only)

UNIT	Class A (Under ¼ Ac.)		Class B (¼-10 Ac.)		Class C (11-100 Ac.)		Class D (101-500 Ac.)		Class E (Over 500 Ac.)		Total No.	Percent of Total No. Fires
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Aiken County .....	27	7.0	272	70.5	64	16.5	22	5.7	1	0.3	386	12.0
Barnwell County .....	4	1.2	245	71.6	89	26.0	3	0.9	1	0.3	342	10.6
Colleton County .....	10	2.8	212	60.4	108	30.8	20	5.7	1	0.3	351	10.9
Dillon County .....	15	7.1	136	64.8	53	25.2	6	2.9	.....	.....	210	6.5
Estill Association .....	.....	.....	4	67.1	2	28.6	.....	.....	1	14.3	7	0.2
Fairfield Association .....	.....	.....	4	50.0	3	37.5	.....	12.5	.....	.....	8	0.3
1st Clarendon Association .....	3	4.8	23	37.2	27	43.5	6	9.7	3	4.8	62	1.9
Florence County .....	8	3.0	130	49.1	108	40.7	19	7.2	.....	.....	265	8.3
Georgetown County .....	11	5.4	73	35.8	91	44.6	29	14.2	.....	.....	204	6.4
Greenville County .....	3	4.8	47	75.8	12	19.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	1.9
Hardeeville Association .....	.....	.....	3	23.1	7	53.8	3	23.1	.....	.....	13	0.4
Jasper Association .....	2	15.4	3	23.1	5	38.4	2	15.4	1	7.7	13	0.4
Kershaw County .....	7	3.5	132	65.3	62	30.7	1	0.5	.....	.....	202	6.3
Lee County .....	11	5.9	105	56.5	65	34.9	5	2.7	.....	.....	186	5.8
Marion County .....	8	5.4	77	51.7	51	34.2	11	7.4	2	1.3	149	4.6
Richland County .....	12	3.7	172	62.8	128	39.2	13	4.0	1	0.3	326	10.1
Sumter County .....	.....	.....	225	76.3	69	23.4	1	0.3	.....	.....	295	9.2
W. Va. Pulp & Paper Co., Charleston..	3	2.2	88	64.7	41	30.2	4	2.9	.....	.....	136	4.2
Totals .....	124	3.9	1,951	60.7	985	30.6	146	4.5	11	0.3	3,217	100.0



TABLE NO. 3  
CLASSIFICATION BY CAUSE  
July 1, 1937-June 30, 1938

CAUSE	No. of Fires	Percent of Total Number	Area Burned (Acres)	Average Size of Fire (Acres)
Lightning .....	9	.3	35.1	3.9
Railroads .....	66	2.0	1,177.3	17.8
Campers .....	105	3.2	2,517.2	24.0
Smokers .....	1,029	32.0	18,655.2	18.1
Debris Burning .....	678	21.0	15,883.3	23.4
Incendiary .....	620	19.2	19,019.9	30.7
Lumbering .....	41	1.3	736.7	18.0
Miscellaneous .....	208	6.4	4,384.2	21.1
Unknown .....	461	14.6	15,648.1	33.9
TOTALS .....	3,217	100.0	78,057.0	24.3

TABLE NO. 4  
SUMMARY OF FIRES BY MONTHS  
July 1, 1937-June 30, 1938

MONTH	No. of Fires	Percent of Total Number	Area Burned (Acres)	Average Size of Fire (Acres)
July .....	23	.7	110.5	4.8
August .....	16	.4	602.0	37.6
September .....	17	.5	73.4	4.3
October .....	37	1.1	199.0	5.4
November .....	143	4.4	2,427.1	17.0
December .....	241	7.5	3,982.5	16.5
January .....	452	14.0	9,820.1	21.7
February .....	960	29.8	26,588.3	28.0
March .....	1,102	34.5	31,771.7	28.8
April .....	140	4.3	1,573.9	11.2
May .....	80	2.4	722.4	9.0
June .....	16	.4	186.1	11.6
TOTALS .....	3,217	100.0	78,057.0	24.3

**TABLE NO. 5**  
**SUMMARY OF FIRES BY PROTECTION UNIT AND CAUSE**  
**Fiscal Year 1937-38 (Cooperating Areas Only)**

UNIT	Lightning		Railroads		Campers		Smokers		Debris Burning		Incendiary		Lumbering		Miscellaneous		Unknown	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Aiken County .....	4	13.0	20	492.4	23	882.6	178	3,222.7	102	2,477.1	33	783.7	7	278.0	11	77.9	8	459.7
Barnwell County .....			9	105.7	26	329.7	200	1,556.8	79	1,211.8	16	130.1	3	32.6	2	1.8	7	49.0
Colleton County .....			2	5.5	3	31.0	14	233.7	63	1,110.0	70	1,768.0	1	8.0	5	28.5	193	6,897.1
Dillon County .....			1	0.2	3	53.2	27	120.1	32	422.1	135	2,894.5	1	0.5	8	93.5	3	11.5
Estill Association .....							1	85.0	2	545.0	1	1.0			3	72.0		
Fairfield Association .....			1	22.0			2	165.0	3	19.0			1	7.0			1	40.0
1st Clarendon Association .....							5	54.3	14	301.0	24	3,047.9	2	12.8			17	1,719.0
Florence County .....	1	2.0	3	220.0	14	706.0	123	2,484.5	77	2,700.0	23	304.5	1	15.0	7	1,157.5	16	666.0
Georgetown County .....			2	4.0	3	95.0	82	3,128.0	41	2,021.6	63	3,879.8	10	247.0	3	152.0		
Greenville County .....					5	58.0	13	38.0	18	117.7	13	140.6	3	5.5	9	68.0	1	7.0
Hardeeville Association .....							8	553.0	3	325.0							2	365.0
Jasper Association .....	1	15.0			2	0.3			2	335.0	7	155.0					1	75.0
Kershaw County .....	1	0.1	14	83.4	8	96.4	88	602.7	45	760.3	17	273.4	3	20.7	6	123.5	20	234.0
Lee County .....			2	40.1			28	558.1	43	409.2	5	41.0			25	447.1	83	2,094.7
Marion County .....					2	17.1	42	1,484.1	46	1,032.8	32	1,672.1	5	17.5	14	529.5	8	984.0
Richland County .....			12	204.0	5	203.4	113	3,402.8	47	1,137.9	72	1,971.2	3	87.1	4	26.5	70	1,713.4
Sumter County .....					11	44.5	105	966.4	59	929.8	33	159.9	1	5.0	59	768.1	27	323.5
W. Va. P. & P. Co., Chas. ....	2	5.0							2	28.0	76	1,797.2			52	838.3	4	9.2
Totals .....	9	35.1	66	1,177.3	105	2,517.2	1029	18,655.2	678	15,883.3	620	19,019.9	41	736.7	208	4,384.2	461	15,648.1



TABLE NO. 6  
SUMMARY OF FIRES BY PROTECTION UNIT AND MONTH  
Fiscal Year 1937-38 (Cooperating Area Only)

UNIT	July '37		August		September		October		November		December		Jan. '38		February		March		April		May		June	
	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area	No.	Area
Aiken County .....	12	40.2	7	23.0	6	22.5	17	69.6	24	80.6	21	189.1	40	367.5	123	3,962.7	112	3,836.5	7	42.0	14	50.9	3	2.5
Barnwell County ....	2	20.5	.....	.....	4	23.5	3	28.5	20	51.7	25	122.8	102	666.2	108	1,799.3	64	649.0	12	39.0	1	3.0	1	14.0
Colleton County ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12.0	8	28.6	37	432.2	97	2,997.4	173	5,872.7	26	586.2	8	144.7	1	8.0
Dillon County .....	1	1.0	2	270.0	1	0.5	4	6.6	8	20.9	16	295.5	35	664.7	57	846.4	77	1,385.6	4	24.7	4	79.5	1	0.2
Estill Association .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.0	6	702.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield Association .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22.0	1	150.0	3	65.0	3	16.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1st Clarendon Asso. ....	.....	.....	1	11.3	.....	.....	1	2.0	.....	.....	4	58.5	10	1,177.2	30	3,134.3	14	726.7	2	25.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence County ....	.....	.....	3	195.0	.....	.....	2	7.5	20	832.7	22	390.5	41	1,887.5	58	1,904.8	102	2,955.9	9	37.5	5	38.1	3	6.0
Georgetown County .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13.0	.....	.....	5	7.2	12	201.1	22	1,013.3	63	2,392.3	90	5,594.0	5	97.0	3	74.5	2	135.0
Greenville County .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1.5	1	2.0	10	72.0	5	40.3	2	2.0	12	76.0	18	177.0	11	27.7	2	36.3	.....	.....
Hardeeville Asso. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	408.0	4	475.0	4	260.0	1	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jasper Association .....	1	0.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	75.1	.....	.....	2	40.0	5	439.0	2	11.0	1	15.0	.....	.....
Kershaw County ....	2	17.0	1	1.0	2	2.4	1	0.3	11	25.9	18	178.5	12	107.5	59	837.5	66	872.7	14	41.9	15	97.8	1	12.0
Lee County .....	.....	.....	2	101.7	.....	.....	2	44.0	16	155.8	16	111.2	35	792.0	43	698.5	55	1,506.0	13	165.0	4	16.0	.....	.....
Marion County .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	10.0	8	823.3	20	823.3	24	398.5	43	1,049.3	44	2,409.8	4	28.7	4	35.0	.....	.....
Richland County ....	2	0.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	159.0	48	1,233.9	42	1,081.9	108	3,392.8	100	2,749.4	6	27.7	8	100.6	1	0.4
Sumter County .....	2	21.0	.....	.....	1	10.0	3	13.5	9	26.8	21	194.1	35	538.0	87	1,252.4	114	1,042.1	15	81.0	8	18.3	.....	.....
W. Va. P. & P. Co., Charleston .....	1	10.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	18.0	9	132.6	47	962.6	61	1,279.3	9	239.5	3	12.7	3	8.0
Totals .....	23	110.5	16	602.0	17	73.4	37	199.0	143	2,427.1	241	3,982.5	452	9,820.1	950	26,588.3	1102	31,771.7	140	1,573.9	80	722.4	16	186.1

N O R T H

C A R O L I N A

G E O R G I A

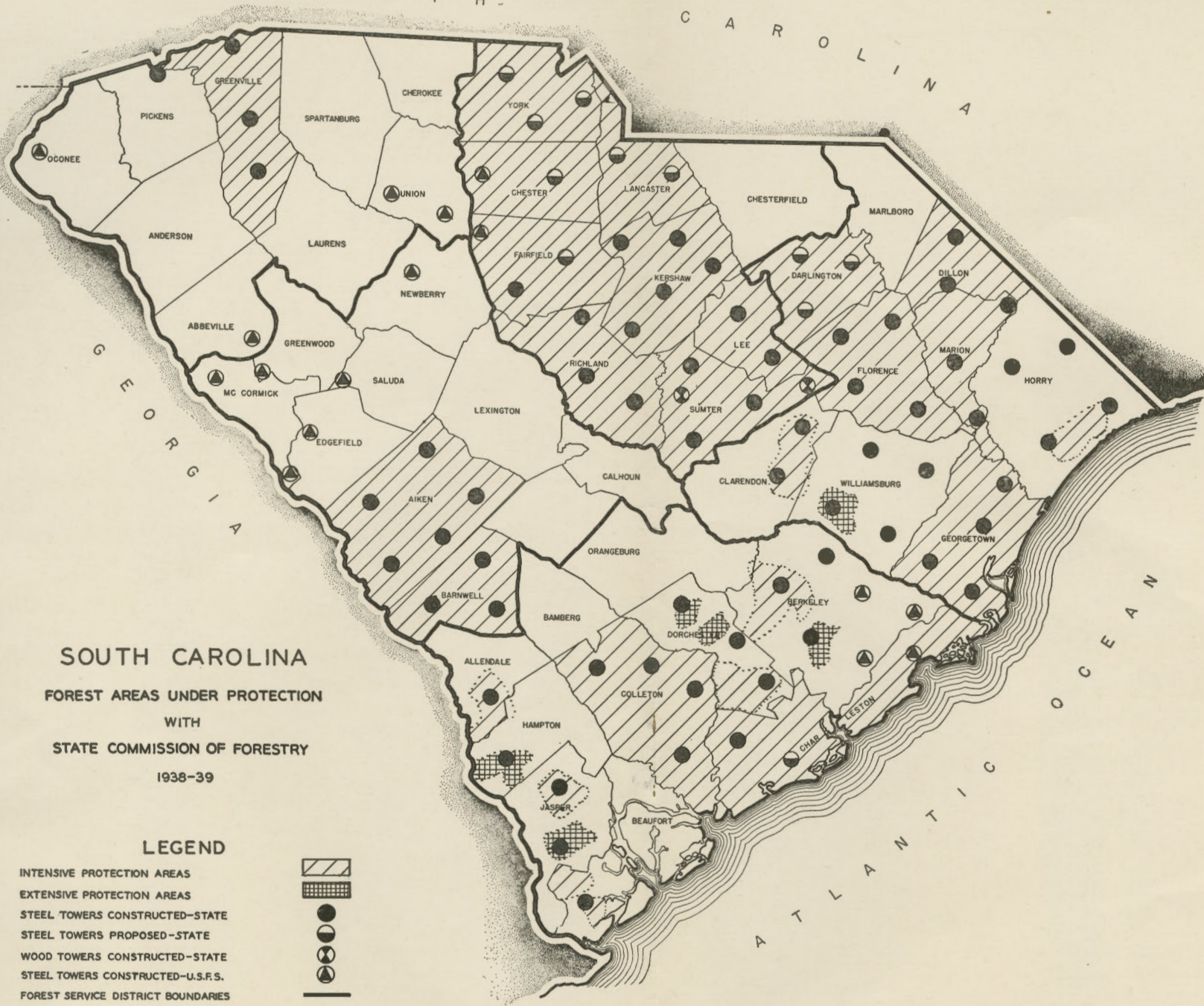
A T L A N T I C O C E A N

# SOUTH CAROLINA

FOREST AREAS UNDER PROTECTION  
WITH  
STATE COMMISSION OF FORESTRY  
1938-39

## LEGEND

- INTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS
- EXTENSIVE PROTECTION AREAS
- STEEL TOWERS CONSTRUCTED-STATE
- STEEL TOWERS PROPOSED-STATE
- WOOD TOWERS CONSTRUCTED-STATE
- STEEL TOWERS CONSTRUCTED-U.S.F.S.
- FOREST SERVICE DISTRICT BOUNDARIES





## DIVISION OF STATE PARKS

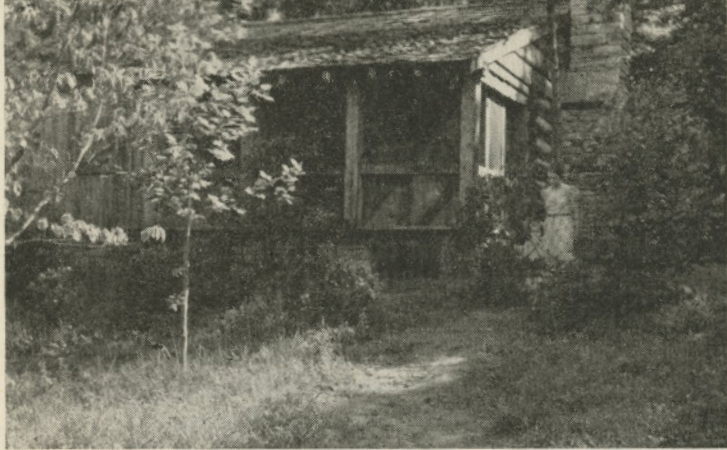
### *Foreword*

The State Parks of South Carolina are fast taking their rightful place among the recognized public institutions of the State. Little known at first, these out-door retreats are now becoming hosts to an increasing number of enthusiastic lovers of out-door recreation, who have found in their well planned facilities opportunities for many delightful hours in the great out-of-doors. Through their well kept picnic grounds and barbecue pits, beautiful hiking trails, spotless bathhouses, safe, well protected bathing beaches, comfortable vacation cabins, alert and courteous attendants, these Parks are selling themselves to the public. Through them many are discovering in themselves a heretofore unknown love of natural surroundings and clean wholesome out-door recreation.

During the past fiscal year 478,617 visitors passed through the entrances of eleven State Parks on which records were kept, a figure which represents over half the white population of the State, clearly demonstrating their tremendous popularity. 57,831 persons made use of the picnic facilities, a figure that far exceeds even the most optimistic ideas of those closely connected with Park development, who were told that people in the South do not picnic.

In general the first full fiscal year of complete operation is considered a great success, despite the fact that the department was confronted with many difficulties, the most serious of which was lack of funds, which necessitated working with a force far from adequate, and to operate and maintain the Parks on a scale far below the standard which has been set up.

The State Park system is composed of land valued at two hundred thousand dollars, and improvements valued at a million and a half dollars, all of which have been obtained at comparatively little cost to the State of South Carolina. None of the 22,000 acres of land was purchased by the State. All of it was donated for State Parks by various individuals, cities, counties, and corporations. All of the improvements have been made possible through CCC camps, with valuable help of the National Park Service, and U. S. Forest Service. All the government has asked in return for this invaluable assistance is



Cabins in State Parks offer vacation for families and groups at reasonable costs.



Semi-tropical vegetation at Edisto Beach State Park provides unusual setting.



Fishing in Lynches River, Lee State Park, does not require expensive equipment.



the assurance that the areas will be maintained and operated by the State in the years to come. Legally the government can spend nothing for maintenance and operation. This is the duty of the State.

Legislative appropriations are strongly influenced by public support and interest. If at the beginning the appropriations are not sufficient to properly maintain and operate the parks, the public will obtain a bad impression from visiting them, will refuse to support them, and without support the appropriation will continue to decrease until the State Park system will gradually fade from existence. This will mean that the tremendous advantage gained over the past five years will be lost, a fine system will no longer exist. A system which, sooner or later, will be recognized as an absolute necessity, will be gone, not to be regained without an expense far out of reach of a State admittedly lacking in financial resources.

Without sufficient funds, not only will our completed Parks deteriorate but the government will withdraw its valuable assistance and those Parks under construction will be abandoned, half finished. With the future of our State Park system at stake, it is urged that its widespread use, universal public approval, and incalculable value to the welfare of our people be taken into serious consideration to the end that sufficient funds may be appropriated to insure its continuance.

## GENERAL

Four State Parks were added to the State Park system during the fiscal year 1937-38. These Parks were Barnwell State Park in Barnwell County, 252 acres, Sesqui-Centennial State Park in Richland County, 1,500 acres, Greenwood State Park in Greenwood County, 1,000 acres and Hunting Island State Park in Beaufort County, 5,000 acres. CCC Camps were working on the development of the Barnwell and Sesqui-Centennial areas during the year. A camp was scheduled to move in at Hunting Island about July 1, 1938 and another at Greenwood about September first.

With the addition of these four Parks the system is composed of fifteen areas the total acreage of which is 21,797 acres.

These Parks with their area and location are as follows:

Park Name	Acreage	County
1. Aiken	867	Aiken
2. Barnwell	252	Barnwell
3. Cheraw	706	Chesterfield
4. Chester	523	Chester
5. Edisto Beach	1,255	Charleston
6. Givhans Ferry	1,235	Dorchester and Colleton
7. Greenwood	1,000	Greenwood
8. Hunting Island	5,000	Beaufort
9. Lee	2,839	Lee
10. Myrtle Beach	320	Horry
11. Oconee	1,165	Oconee
12. Paris Mountain	1,275	Greenville
13. Poinsett	1,000	Sumter
14. Sesqui-Centennial	1,500	Richland
15. Table Rock	2,680	Pickens
Total	21,797	

In addition to these areas there is a tract of land in Kershaw County of 462 acres which is owned by the Commission. This area, however, does not possess recreational nor scenic possibilities sufficient for development as a State Park and no work is planned for this area.

Also in addition to the above 15 areas are two Recreational Demonstration areas, Cheraw, adjacent to Cheraw State Park, 7,000 acres and King's Mountain, adjoining King's Mountain National Military Park, 10,000 acres. A donation of some 800 acres in Barnwell County was received from Miss Claudia Phelps with the idea that as time and funds permit it be developed as a Federated Women's Club Forest.

The King's Mountain and Cheraw areas were purchased by the Federal government and they are still under Federal jurisdiction. It is planned that in the very near future they will be turned over to the State Commission of Forestry for inclusion in their State Park system. Development of these two areas has been carried on by the CCC, National Park Service and E. R. A. in cooperation with the State Forest Service and is very similar to the development in the State Parks with the exception of the fact that a great part is directed toward camping facilities for



organized groups as well as regular day use facilities. With the addition of these two areas, one to supplement and become a part of Cheraw State Park and the other to be known as King's Mountain State Park, the State Park system will be considered complete. There are no plans for the addition of any more Parks, since this number is considered sufficient to care for the needs, and the cost of maintaining any others is not believed to be justified at the present time.

### *Development*

Development work was carried on in twelve State Parks during the past year through the CCC program and in cooperation with the National Park Service and U. S. Forest Service. CCC Camps assigned by the U. S. Forest Service worked on the development of Aiken, Barnwell, Lee, Oconee, Paris Mountain, and Sesqui-Centennial State Parks. Work by the camps on all the above Parks except Oconee was carried on as part of their work program, the balance of funds and labor being spent on Forestry work in connection with Forest Protective Associations. The administration of Forest Service Camps is under the direction of Mr. R. A. Conard, and for statement of funds and labor expended, and work accomplished, refer to the Forestry CCC Activity section of this report.



Broad beaches are available for bathing and strolling at Myrtle Beach, Edisto Beach and Hunting Island State Parks.

CCC Camps assigned by the National Park Service worked on the development of Cheraw, Chester, Edisto Beach, Myrtle Beach, Poinsett, and Table Rock State Parks.

The camp assigned to Chester State Park was abandoned in February 1937 but a small amount of work on the area has been carried on by the camp assigned to the King's Mountain Recreation Demonstration Area. The camp assigned to Myrtle Beach was abandoned September 31, 1937 and development work was continued until December 1937 by CCC enrollees from the Georgetown CCC Camp and supervised by Foremen from the Poinsett CCC Camp. No development work was accomplished by CCC on Givhans Ferry State Park.

All disbursements of Government funds for the operation of the National Park Service CCC Camps was handled through the Division of State Parks. A statement of expenditures of CCC funds for building materials, supplies, and salaries is shown as follows:

Camp No.	PARK	COUNTY	From	To	Materials	Supplies Equipment and Miscellaneous	Salaries	Total (1)
SP-1	Cheraw .....	Chesterfield .....	7-1-37	6-30-38	\$4,730.08	\$8,499.07	\$18,342.14	\$31,571.29
SP-3	Poinsett .....	Sumter .....	7-1-37	6-30-38	10,857.31	4,086.91	16,068.01	31,012.23
SP-4	Myrtle Beach ...	Horry .....	7-1-37	9-31-37	1,336.41	884.62	6,090.39	8,311.42
SP-5	Table Rock .....	Pickens .....	7-1-37	6-30-38	4,150.49	8,141.52	18,425.97	30,717.98
*SP-6	Table Rock .....	Pickens .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	514.93	514.93
SP-7	King's Mountain	York, Cherokee ..	7-1-37	6-30-38	5,169.55	7,729.07	19,050.93	31,949.55
SP-8	Edisto Beach ...	Charleston .....	7-1-37	6-30-38	7,870.88	4,996.47	16,757.02	29,624.37
	Columbia Office .....	.....	7-1-37	6-30-38	.....	550.79	6,676.36	7,227.15
	Totals .....	.....	.....	.....	\$34,114.72	\$34,888.45	\$101,925.75	\$170,928.92

\*This camp abandoned June 30th, 1937, but expenditures for salaries due was necessary.

(1) This total does not include pay of enrollees, food, clothing or salary or expenses of army personnel.

Of the five National Park Service Camps assigned to State Park Areas it is expected that all will be continued throughout the next fiscal year, however, it is expected that the camp assigned to Edisto Beach State Park will be moved to the newly acquired Hunting Island State Park on or about July 10, 1938, and the camp assigned to Poinsett State Park will be moved to the newest State Park, Greenwood, on or about September 1, 1938. Work on Edisto Beach State Park will continue with a side camp, while work on Poinsett State Park will be abandoned entirely.



The most notable building achievements accomplished by CCC work through the National Park Service during the year were: Final completion of a 45 foot concrete and earth dam, fish rearing ponds, and scenic road at Table Rock; completion of a large concrete and earth dam, and group camp at Cheraw; completion of the trailer camp at Myrtle Beach; completion of the bath house, and three additional cabins at Edisto Beach; the completion of a large dam and group camp at King's Mountain and remodeling of the bath house, completion of the trailer camp and completion of three additional vacation cabins at Poinsett.

The work above noted is in addition to completion of access roads, parking areas, sewer and water systems, picnic areas, service buildings, landscape work, fire prevention and other work.

The table below shows the work accomplished by National Park Service CCC Camps on State Parks and Recreation Demonstration projects during the year:

TOTAL WORK COMPLETED S. C. STATE PARKS  
FISCAL YEAR 1937-38

Form 7 Classification	Job Name	Unit	Total Work Completed
104	Bridges, Vehicle .....	No.	1
107	Cabins, Overnight .....	No.	3
108	Combination Buildings .....	No.	3
110	Dwellings .....	No.	2
111	Equipment & Supply Storage houses .....	No.	1
112	Garages .....	No.	1
113	Latrines and Toilets .....	No.	2
114	Lodges .....	No.	3
119	Shelters, other .....	No.	2
120	Other Buildings .....	No.	5
121	Cribbing, including filling .....	Cu. Yd.	455
122	Imp. and Lge. diversion dams....	No.	6
132	Guard Rails .....	Rods	20
134	Power Lines .....	Mi.	1.6
139	Sewage & Waste Disposal Systems .....	No.	3
140	Telephone Lines .....	Mi.	1.2
141	Fountains, Drinking .....	No.	1
143	Pipe or Tile lines .....	Lin. Ft.	6,940
145	Storage Facilities (omit last 000) .....	Gal.	25

Form 7 Classification	Job Name	Unit	Total Work Completed
146	Wells, incl. pumps & pump houses .....	No.	5
148	Camp stoves or fireplaces .....	No.	13
153	Signs, markers and monu- ments .....	No.	1
155	Table and bench combinations.....	No.	70
157	Other structural improve- ments (Misc.) .....	No.	104
202	Truck Trails or Minor Roads.....	Mi.	11.45
206	Foot Trails .....	Mi.	.9
303	Treatment of Gullies (Bank Sloping) .....	Sq. Yd.	5,600
401	Clearing and Cleaning Channels .....	Sq. Yd.	7,189
402	Clearing and Cleaning Reser- voir Sites .....	Acres	2
503	Nurseries .....	M-dys	145
504	Tree seed collection, conifers, cones .....	Bushels	25
505	Tree Seed collection—Hard- woods .....	Pounds	70
601	Fighting Forest Fires .....	M-dys	139
603	Fire Hazard Reduction— Roadside .....	Mi.	2.3
605	Fire Hazard Reduction—Other	Acres	130
606	Fire Presuppression .....	M-dys	4
701	Beach Improvement .....	Acres	1.4
705	Landscaping, undifferentiated ....	Acres	1.25
706	Moving & Planting Trees & Shrubs .....	No.	90,227
710	Parking Areas & Parking Overlooks .....	Sq. Yd.	12,382
712	Public Picnic Ground De- velopment .....	Acres	.3
713	Razing Undesirable Structures.....	M-dys	1,208
714	Seed Coll., flwrs., grasses and shrubs .....	Pounds	15
715	Seeding or Sodding .....	Acres	34.7
717	Vista or other selective cut- ting for effect .....	Acres	6
718	Walks; concrete, gravel, cinder, etc. ....	Lin. Ft.	125
901	Fish Rearing Ponds .....	No.	4
902	Food & cover planting & seeding .....	Acres	2
903	Lake and pond development ....	M-dys	857
906	Wildlife, other .....	M-dys	1,149



Form 7 Classification	Job Name	Unit	Total Work Completed
1001	Educ., guide & Contact Sta- tion Work .....	M-dys	1,896
1003	Emergency work .....	M-dys	30
1005	Experimental Plots .....	No.	1
1012	Prep. & Transportation of Materials .....	M-dys	1,873
1015	Reconn. & Investigation— Other .....	M-dys	98

*Note:* M-dys indicates man days.

Funds made available by the Federal Government for the operation of CCC Camps have been seriously reduced. Whereas in the past considerable funds have been made available for the purchase of building materials, in addition to those provided for salaries of camp superintendents and foremen, purchase of equipment, and supplies to care for the general camp operation, these funds have been reduced to such an extent that they are not sufficient to purchase enough materials to keep a full camp busy, and work does not progress efficiently.

Government officials in charge of the CCC program have ruled that it is the responsibility of the States to furnish some portions of such building materials. Camps are available with out cost on justifiable State Park projects but only when the States signify their intention of cooperating to the extent of furnishing part of the necessary building materials.

Funds must therefore be made available for the purchase of these materials or we must face the possibility of losing all of our camps long before our plans for the State Park system are complete. We will be left with many half done areas which could otherwise have been carried to completion at comparatively small cost.

### *Operation*

The fiscal year 1937-38 marked the first complete year of State Park operation. During July and August, 1937, six State Parks (Aiken, Givhans Ferry, Myrtle Beach, Paris Mountain, Poinsett, and Oconee) were in full operation. Bathhouses, fully equipped and bathing beaches adequately protected with life guard service were being operated. Vacation cabins on four of the above Parks and on Edisto Beach and Table Rock State Parks were being rented to the public. On June 1,



Few people from the South Carolina Low-Country realize the beauties of South Carolina's mountain scenery. Table Rock State Park.

Oconee State Park is 1700 feet above sea level.



Likewise there are lots of people in the up-country that do not realize the beauties of the palm covered coastal islands. Edisto Beach State Park.



1938, the bathhouse at Edisto Beach was opened. A large group camp was opened on Cheraw State Park in August, 1937, and reopened along with a similar camp at King's Mountain on June 1, 1938.

The full time personnel of the Division of State Parks is very small, consisting of the Assistant State Forester in charge of Parks, the State Landscape Architect, and two clerks in the Columbia office, and two Park Superintendents.

The summer organization is composed of two Recreation Directors (one in charge of the upper and one of the lower half of the State), four Park Recreational Directors (Myrtle Beach, Edisto Beach, Paris Mountain and Oconee), three Head Life Guards (Givhans Ferry, Poinsett, and Aiken), twenty Life Guards, ten bathhouse attendants, and ten colored laborers and dressing room attendants.

The two State Recreational Directors who are to be employed each summer are men with permanent winter employment. These men, in addition to having direct supervision over the Park personnel, have responsibilities in connection with promoting recreational activities and programs on the Parks through contact with local authorities and organizations. Many contests, games, and outdoor programs were held in the Parks, the most important of which were a Japanese water pageant and water safety demonstration at Poinsett State Park, a State Casting Tournament at Paris Mountain State Park, and camera contests at all State Parks.

The Park Directors and Life Guards are either college students or college and high school professors or coaches, who will be available each summer.

Attendance on all Parks during the fiscal year was far above expectations. A table showing this use follows:

**WEEKLY SUMMARY OF STATE PARK USE**  
(Compiled from Park Weekly Reports, Form SP-2)  
July 1, 1937-June 30, 1938

PARK	No. of Picnic Parties	No. of Picnickers	No. of Swimmers	No. of Bathhouse Users	No. of Out of State Cars	Total No. of Cars	No. Visitors Under 18	Total No. of Visitors
Givhans .....	75	1,695	3,892	941	85	3,755	3,763	14,418
Poinsett .....	1,138	5,920	5,454	2,975	209	6,230	6,674	27,903
Myrtle Beach .....	1,431	14,340	14,140	2,569	6,350	22,955	14,150	80,253
Table Rock .....	512	3,095	1,249	.....	103	3,522	3,101	15,226
Edisto Beach .....	225	1,732	7,404	401	1,351	8,203	7,881	27,795
Chester .....	254	7,821	3,821	.....	533	37,425	6,819	114,177
Aiken .....	431	7,021	4,646	1,542	298	4,451	4,075	17,054
Oconee .....	321	2,738	4,847	1,460	612	7,155	5,395	23,821
Paris Mountain .....	992	20,821	20,150	3,274	379	25,493	30,790	120,098
Lee .....	71	2,063	5,023	4,765	173	3,255	3,325	14,345
Cheraw .....	25	585	5,423	.....	762	9,960	8,454	33,527
Totals .....	5,475	57,831	76,049	17,927	10,855	132,404	94,427	478,617

**TABLE SHOWING FACILITIES COMPLETED, PLANNED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION  
ALL STATE PARKS**

	Picnic Areas	Bath Houses	Lodges	Refreshment Stands	Camp Grounds	Trailer Camps	Group Camps	Vacation Cabins	Swimming Facilities	Trails	Museums	Fish Rearing Ponds	Tennis Courts	Tea Rooms	Boats	Riding Stables
Aiken .....	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱
Barnwell .....	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱
Cheraw .....	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱
Chester .....	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱
Edisto Beach .....	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱
Givhans Ferry .....	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱
Greenwood .....	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱
Hunting Island .....	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱
Lee .....	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱
Myrtle Beach .....	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱
Paris Mountain .....	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱
Poinsett .....	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱
Oconee .....	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱
Sesqui-Centennial .....	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱
Table Rock .....	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱	✱

✱Completed. \*Under Construction. ✱Planned.

There is no charge made for persons entering the State Parks. The picnic areas, trails, shelters, and the grounds in general are available at all times at no cost. Charges are made only for special facilities which require special services or equipment, such as dressing room fees, cabin rentals, bathing suit rentals, boat rentals, trailer and camping fees, and group camp receipts.



## RECEIPTS FOR ALL PARKS

Fiscal Year—1937-38

Cabin Rentals .....	\$3,961.66
Electricity .....	358.00
Breakage Fees .....	5.65
Refreshment Stands .....	2,754.78
Concessions .....	293.75
Dressing Room Fees .....	2,288.45
Bathing Suit Rentals .....	274.86
Boat Rentals .....	53.50
Vending Machines .....	149.76
Trailer Fees .....	33.10
Camping Fees .....	1.50
Group Camp Receipts .....	2,932.70
Miscellaneous .....	157.25
Total .....	\$13,264.96**

\*\* This total does not agree with actual deposits to Park and Forest fund since funds collected for last days of June not received or deposited until July 1938.

*Vacation Cabins*

Thirty-eight vacation cabins have been completed on six State Parks, thirty-one of which were available for rental to the public. Four of the cabins were used to house park employees and three were not available because of lack of funds to equip them. Approximately 1,600 persons spent a week in one of these cabins as the cabins were rented for approximately 270 cabin weeks. Reservations were made far in advance for periods of one and two weeks. Much stress was made on thorough cleaning and sterilizing of cabins after each use. This, combined with the reasonable rates and pleasant surroundings made the State Park Cabins popular vacation resorts. The funds derived from cabin rentals helped considerably toward contributing funds for general Park maintenance.

*Bath Houses*

Bath houses were operated on seven State Parks. Particular attention being paid to cleanliness and sanitation in the dressing

rooms, and safety of swimmers. A well trained corps of life guards, adequately equipped according to American Red Cross standards, were continually on duty. Instruction in life saving was part of the regular program, and regular demonstrations were given in line with the Red Cross drive for education in water safety.

### *Group Camps*

On the two federal owned group camps, Cheraw and King's Mountain the State Forest Service leased two group camps from the government. These camps were equipped by the Forest Service and supplied with the necessary camp personnel and reserved for the use of various organizations for camping in short periods of one and two weeks.

Through these camps, camping was made possible for many organizations, who, because of lack of facilities, lack of equipment and lack of personnel would not possibly have been able to have a camping program without such a set-up. The State Forest Service handled administrative details in connection with the camp including the purchase and preparation of food, and care and safety of swimmers. A flat charge of \$5.00 per camper per week was made to the organization who had no duties of camp administration and could therefore concentrate on their program.

The camp at Cheraw was opened for the first time July 28th, 1937, closed September 1st, 1937 and reopened June 8th, 1938 on through the end of the fiscal year.

The staff employed by the State were:

One camp director, one life guard, one cook, three helpers.

There were four organizations served during these two months. There were 440 campers who used the camp a total of 2,008 camper days. During short periods whenever the camp was not reserved by some larger organization, individual campers were taken in from the locality.

The camp at King's Mountain was opened for the first time June 6th, 1938 and was run through the end of the fiscal year.

The staff employed here by the State were:

One camp director, one life guard, one dietician, one cook, and three helpers.



Capable life-guards with Senior and Examiner American Red Cross Certificates provide protection and instruction at State Park Beaches.



700 youngsters took advantage of group camp facilities and the 300 acre lake at Cheraw State Park.

Boating and canoeing on the lake at Poinsett State Park.



There were two organizations served during the month of June; 323 campers totaling 2,006 camper days used the camp.

Camping is one of the major interests of the State Forest Service in its State Park program. The first year of operation of the camps as explained before, served mainly to point out the the best methods of handling and to prove whether or not the camping fees were sufficient. Neither camp was operated full strength for the full period, but all organizations using them immediately made reservations for the next camping season. It is expected next year that 3,000 campers, many of whom will be underprivileged will make use of these two camps during the next year.

### *Financial*

The budget requested for the past fiscal year was \$30,000 but only \$12,500 was appropriated by the Legislature. The actual deposits from receipts were \$13,685.28 which, with the balance carried forward from the previous fiscal year of \$1,789.66 made available for expenditure on devolpment, maintenance and operation \$27,974.94.

The total expenditures on all Parks, including those of the Columbia office, were \$27,917.49, distributed as follows:

Salaries .....	\$16,697.42
Wages .....	748.99
Special Payments .....	144.50
Freight, Express & Deliveries .....	42.58
Travel .....	1,736.51
Telephone & Telegraph .....	318.92
Repairs .....	159.01
Printing & Advertising .....	115.10
Water, Heat, Light & Power .....	767.83
Food Supplies .....	1,322.44
Fuel Supplies .....	32.55
Office Supplies .....	149.32
Laundry Supplies .....	80.63
Medical Supplies .....	74.92
Educational Supplies .....	139.22
Motor Vehicle Supplies .....	374.00
Agricultural Supplies .....	6.80



Clothing Supplies .....	73.70
Other Supplies .....	94.04
Merchandise Supplies .....	2,050.63
Rents .....	1,073.63
Insurance .....	28.38
Office Equipment .....	43.11
Household Equipment .....	428.42
Bathhouse Equipment .....	14.49
Motor Vehicle Equipment .....	652.95
Agricultural Equipment .....	71.51
Educational Equipment .....	218.90
Other Equipment .....	74.19
Buildings .....	119.06
Contingent .....	63.75

Total .....	\$27,917.49
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A break down of expenditures between Columbia office and Parks:

Columbia Office:

Salaries and wages .....	\$ 9,223.38	
Other .....	3,809.51	\$13,032.89

All Parks:

Salaries and wages .....	\$ 8,223.03	
Other .....	6,661.51	\$14,884.60

Total .....	\$27,917.49
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Columbia office expenditures includes salaries for supervisory and technical personnel, and clerical assistance not only in the operation of State Parks but in the supervision and direction of CCC activities and the handling of all details in connection with the expenditure of Federal funds for the operation of CCC Camps. The other expenditures include travel, motor vehicle equipment, office rent, insurance and other office expenses.

Expenditures in the Parks include salaries of the expanded summer personnel as well as the full time employees, and includes equipment, supplies, and other materials necessary for operation.

A comparison of salaries to total expenditures including office and Parks:

Total Salaries and Wages .....	\$17,446.41
Supplies, Equipment and Miscellaneous .....	10,471.08
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$27,917.49</b>

From this it can be seen that the expenditures for salaries constitutes about 62% of the total expenditures, even though the Columbia office staff is under manned, and the Parks themselves have only two full time caretakers when there should be at least nine. Funds were not available to place these necessary men on duty and it was necessary to use extremely unsatisfactory methods for securing custodianship of the areas in other than summer season months. Funds were not available for the purchase of automotive equipment, almost essential on six of the Parks, nor other heavy equipment necessary to maintain the roads and grounds in a satisfactory manner. It will be impossible to operate and maintain these areas as they should be, unless more funds are appropriated during the year 1939-40.

## OTHER ACTIVITIES

### *Wayside Parks*

The Commission is cooperating with the National Park Service in the development of six roadside areas to be known as Wayside Parks. These small Parks (approximately 50 acres each) are located on well traveled highways, designed to provide resting places for the traveling public, and for use of people in the immediate vicinity. The main facilities furnished are, picnic areas, rest rooms, drinking water; and a caretaker's cottage.

Four of these areas are almost complete. These four are Greenwood, Greenville, Kershaw, and Colleton and they are located in the counties for which they are named. Two more areas, Georgetown and Aiken are scheduled for development in the near future.

These Wayside Parks were purchased by the Federal Government but will be turned over to the State for maintenance and operation in the very near future.



*Recreation Study*

In cooperation with the National Park Service, the State Planning Board, and with the help of the Works Progress Administration, the Commission is conducting an extensive study of recreational facilities and activities in the State and in portions of adjoining States, in an effort to arrive at definite conclusions as to the State Park needs, both as to areas and to facilities provided. With the results of this study it will be possible to intelligently plan for the future. The first tentative report will probably be ready on or about the first of November.

*Colored Areas*

Realizing the need for providing areas and facilities for use by the colored people as well as the white, definite plans have been made for the establishment of four areas for this purpose. These areas will be developed along similar lines with the recreational areas on the State Parks, and will be operated with colored employees. One such area is to be provided on Hunting Island State Park and another on Greenwood State Park. While these will be part of the State Parks, the white and colored areas will be segregated and will not conflict. Two additional areas will be developed in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics on the Sand Hills and Poinsett Forest Projects, which will be turned over to the State for maintenance and operation. One of these areas is about ten miles from Cheraw, and the other about fifteen miles from Sumter.

**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

The State Park Division desires that all State Parks be equipped and manned in such a manner that they will be, beyond all possible doubt, above reproach from the standpoint of cleanliness and sanitation, safety, orderliness of Park users, standards of maintenance, efficiency of operation, and accomplishments along recreational and educational lines. Thus far this has not been possible. Cleanliness and sanitation along with safety, being considered the most important, have been of high quality. The Parks have not been efficiently operated, however, because it has not been possible to set up definite rules and regulations with respect to duties and responsibilities due to the makeshift

organization. Separate working agreements have been necessary in each Park depending on the available personnel. Use of the Parks by the public has been in general satisfactory but has been below the standard that has been set as a goal. They have been controlled only moderately and there has been considerable misuse. It has been impossible to strictly enforce the regulations governing. Maintenance has been unsatisfactory. Insufficient equipment, lack of necessary supplies, and lack of sufficient personnel has contributed largely to this condition.

State Parks should be considered in the same category with public schools and public libraries. They all supply the necessary facilities for the betterment of our civilization from the standpoint of morals, health, and culture. If ever there were attempts made to make any of these three institutions self supporting there would be no need for their existence for then the very justification for their existence would be removed. The man in the lower income bracket, and the underprivileged is the man who is in greatest need and he is the one who would be excluded under such an organization.

In order that the aims and ideals of the State Park system may be realized, and in order that we may move forward instead of backward, it is urged that sufficient funds be appropriated to cooperate with the government in completing improvements, to satisfactorily maintain, and to adequately man them. With sufficient funds we can have a system ranking with the best, without them it will rank among the worst or, quite possibly, not even exist.

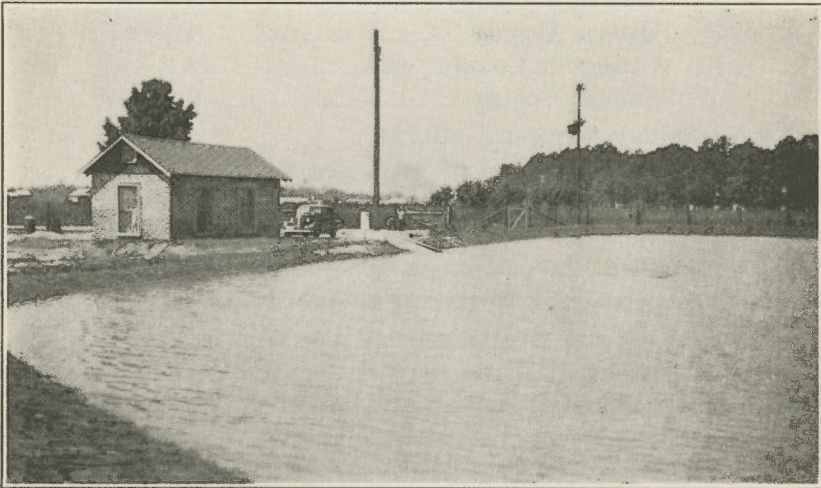
### FORESTRY CCC ACTIVITIES

During the year the State retained eight CCC Camps for the construction of forestry projects. Four of these camps were engaged chiefly in forest fire protection work on private lands, and the other four in the construction of recreational work on State-owned lands. As heretofore, the fire protection work consisted chiefly in the construction of truck trails, fire towers—including dwellings and outbuildings for towermen—and telephone lines connecting these fire towers. One other outstanding feature of the work was the construction of an irrigation system for a forest tree nursery at Sumter. This work included the drilling of wells, installation of pumping station and the con-



struction of an overhead sprinkling system. Pine cone collection, seed extraction, and operation of the nurseries at Georgetown, Sumter and Camden were also carried on by the CCC Camps under the State Forester's office.

During the first nine months of the year the central repair shop at Sumter was operated by this office. However, on April 1st Mr. Fechner's office decided that all central repair shops should be under the jurisdiction of Federal Agencies and the Sumter shop was transferred to the U. S. Forest Service. The operation of the central warehouse, located at Sumter, was continued during the year. Camp P-63, located near Sumter, continued the manufacture of concrete pipe for use as culverts on truck trails.



Pump house and reservoir, Sumter Nursery of State Forest Service constructed by CCC.

Work was continued on the development of the Paris Mountain Park, near Greenville; the Oconee Park, near Walhalla; the Aiken Park, in Aiken County; and the Lee Park, near Bishopville. In addition, work was started on a park in Barnwell County and one in Richland County.

The timber type survey was continued during the year. The maps made from this survey already have reached the stage where they are proving of great value to the State Forest Service.

During the fiscal year 1937-38 the timber type survey was carried on in the following six counties; Georgetown, Sumter,

Barnwell, Richland, Oconee and Greenville. Work was begun in Colleton County in June, 1938. In May, 1938 work ceased in Oconee County, due to the fact that the camp was disbanded, with 65% of the County completed. It is planned to complete this County with the aid of aerial photos as soon as they are available.

The following are certain statistics of the timber type survey:

Acreage mapped during fiscal year—1,268,625 acres.

Lee County map released in September, 1937.

Quadrangle sheets completed during year—16, as follows:

Georgetown County .....	1
Barnwell County .....	3
Richland County .....	3
Oconee County .....	4
Greenville County .....	3
Sumter County .....	2

Total man-days expended—18,794.

Mapping done at rate of 68 acres per man-day.

Mapping cost approximately 3 3-4 cents per acre.

Continued emphasis has been placed on the safety and educational program in the camps. Army officials continue to give the usual cooperation in furthering the work projects.

The following are two statements, one showing the cost of supervision and materials, in the various camps; and the other showing the amounts of the various types of work accomplished:

#### REPORT OF WORK ACCOMPLISHED AT FORESTRY CCC CAMPS FOR PERIOD JULY 1, 1937 TO JUNE 30, 1938

##### STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS:

##### Bridges:

Vehicle—number built .....	11
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##### Buildings:

Barns—number built .....	4
Bathhouses—number built .....	1
Cabins, over-night—number built .....	20
Dwellings—number built .....	3
Latrines & Toilets—number built .....	19
Lookout Towers—number built .....	7
Shelters, other—number built .....	2
Other buildings—number built .....	15



## Dams:

Imp. & Lge. Diversion Dams—number built .....	2
Riprap—Square yards built .....	6,130

## Fences:

Number rods built .....	1,127
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## Sewage &amp; Waste Disposal Systems:

Disposal Tanks & Cesspools—number built .....	1
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## Telephone Lines:

Number miles built .....	151.1
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## Water Supply Systems:

Miscellaneous .....	6
Pipe or Tile Lines—number lineal feet built .....	1,326
Wells, inc. pumps & pump houses—number built .....	5
Springs .....	1

## Other Structural Improvements:

Table & Bench Combinations—number built .....	16
Miscellaneous—number built .....	5
Camp Stoves or Fireplaces—number built .....	14

## TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS:

## Roads:

Truck Trails—number miles built .....	51.7
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## Trails:

Foot Trails—number miles built .....	5.2
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## EROSION CONTROL:

## Treatment of Gullies:

Bank sloping—number square yards .....	1,800
Check dams—number built .....	61

## FLOOD CONTROL, IRRIGATION &amp; DRAINAGE:

## Excavation Channels, Canals &amp; Ditches:

Ditches, Diversion—number built .....	400
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## FOREST CULTURE:

## Field Planting or Seeding (Trees):

Number acres .....	284.5
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## Forest Stand Improvement:

Number acres .....	62
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## Nurseries:

Number Man-days .....	30,951
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## Tree Seed Collection:

Conifers (Cones)—Number bushels collected .....	10,313
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## FOREST PROTECTION:

## Fighting Forest Fires:

Number man-days expended .....	1,764
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## Fire Breaks:

Number miles built .....	10
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## Fire Hazard Reduction:

Trailside—number miles .....	5
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Other—number acres .....	15
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## Fire Prevention:

Number man-days .....	3,033
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## LANDSCAPE &amp; RECREATION:

## Beach Improvement:

Number acres .....	3
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## General Clean-up:

Number acres .....	79
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## Lake or Pond Site Clearing:

Number acres .....	350
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## Landscaping, Undifferentiated:

Number acres .....	51
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## Razing Undesirable Structures:

Number man-days .....	1,517
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## Seeding or Sodding:

Number acres .....	6
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## OTHER ACTIVITIES:

## Educational, Guide, Contact, Station Work:

Number man-days .....	157
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## Emergency Work:

Search or rescue of missing persons—no. man-days .....	340
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## Preparation &amp; Transportation of Materials:

Number man-days .....	9,798
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## Surveys:

Lineal—number miles .....	19,660
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## MISCELLANEOUS:

## Equipment repair or construction:

Number man-days .....	7,634
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Warehousing—man-days .....	86
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## Public Picnic Ground Development:

Number acres .....	4.2
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**AMOUNT EXPENDED BY FORESTRY CCC CAMPS DURING PERIOD  
JULY 1, 1937 to JUNE 30, 1938**

CAMP	Overhead	Equipment and Supplies	Total
P-61, Georgetown .....	\$13,458.73	\$5,402.17	\$18,860.90
P-63, Sumter .....	14,439.88	15,406.41	29,846.29
P-68, Colleton .....	1,891.47	7,221.33	9,112.80
P-70, Barnwell .....	13,528.72	11,532.85	25,061.57
P-71, Richland .....	14,088.40	13,306.81	27,395.21
S-74, Aiken .....	11,437.32	8,116.17	19,553.49
S-75, Oconee .....	11,743.58	12,061.15	23,804.73
P-88, Lee .....	11,306.17	6,784.88	18,091.06
S-90, Greenville .....	14,026.64	19,338.47	33,365.11
Central Repair Shop .....	6,219.79	19,214.68	25,434.47
Central Warehouse .....	.....	5,386.88	5,386.88
Columbia Office .....	25,989.69	16,174.16	42,163.85
Totals .....	\$138,130.39	\$139,945.96	\$278,076.35